

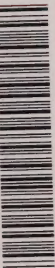
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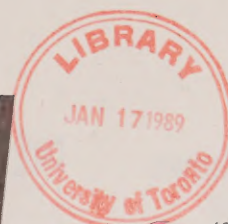








# COMDA Review



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CANADA-ONTARIO MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

FALL 1988

## COMDA shows significant progress in programs

*The Canada-Ontario Mineral Development Agreement (COMDA) has reached the halfway mark of its five-year term showing significant progress in all programs.*

Geoscience projects have increased the information base for use by the mining industry. Economic Development projects have shown substantial spin-off benefits. Potential gains in the use of dense and paste fills, and 3-D modelling of deep bulk mining have been emphasized, reinforced, and strengthened under Productivity and Technology projects.

The objective of COMDA -- a \$30-million, federal-provincial agreement -- is to stimulate exploration, strengthen productivity, and diversify development of the mineral industry.

### Geoscience Program

The largest of the five COMDA programs is the \$18.35-million Geoscience Program. The objective of this program is to increase the commercial development of Ontario's mineral resources. Program activities range from field surveys to determine the mineral potential of areas to research activities analyzing satellite imagery and the chemistry of rocks. In between is a full range of high-technology geoscientific activity, all designed to allow a better understanding of the province's mineral potential for use by the mineral exploration and development industry.

Complementary, jointly planned projects have been implemented by the federal and Ontario governments to provide industry with the information it requires to find internationally competi-

tive mineral deposits. Of the 55 geoscience projects, 39 are being managed by the province and 16 by the federal government.



Geologists prepare to start another day investigating rock types and structure to aid those seeking mineral wealth. COMDA's Geoscience Program is producing many maps and accompanying reports of geological studies in addition to geophysical and geochemical studies.

The focus of the Geoscience Program has been on areas with a high potential for undeveloped mineral wealth near communities with well established infrastructure -- areas like Eastern Ontario, Parry Sound-Muskoka, Ignace, Sudbury-Cobalt, Beardmore-Geraldton, Kenora-Ft. Frances, and Timmins-Chapleau.

Geoscience investigations providing data to understand the geology of special areas are normally long-term investments. However, preliminary reports indicate that mineral exploration work is already underway in several COMDA project areas. Many claims have been staked by prospectors acting on COMDA information. At mid-point, 33 of the 55 projects have resulted in visible impacts.

COMDA information is readily available as formal reports, maps, field work summaries, open file reports, seminars and through personal consultations with government scientists.

### Eastern Ontario:

Geoscience projects raised development possi-

preparation of more than 30 Geological Data Inventory Folios (GDIFs), an industrial mineral survey, a 300 km<sup>2</sup> detailed geological survey southeast of Dinorwic, and a study of base metal deposits near Sturgeon Lake that has already yielded important results.

### Sudbury-Cobalt:

Geoscience projects have

leased June 1988), a study of glacial deposits over 3000 km<sup>2</sup> and determination of gold grain dispersion within the glacial deposits.

### Kenora-Ft. Frances:

COMDA studies in this region have discovered new occurrences of gold mineralization and have led to increased mineral exploration. Geoscience projects include geological surveys, studies of mineral deposits and aggregate resources, obtaining age dates of mineral processes, development of a metallogenetic model for use by mineral explorationists, a survey of glacial deposits over 4000 km<sup>2</sup>, a high resolution airborne survey of the vertical gradient and total magnetic field for the Kenora-Sioux Narrows-Lower Manitou Lake area (released June 1988), preparation of 33 GDIFs, and provision of a resource geologist to assist prospectors.

### Timmins-Chapleau:

Projects for this region comprise a detailed geological survey of Tisdale and Whitney townships that has provided new structural information of use to local mine operators and mineral explorationists. Other projects include geochemical surveys over 55,000km<sup>2</sup> (released in June 1987 and September 1988), development of a metallogenetic model and map for gold mineralization in the Timmins area, a study of glacial deposits between the Hudson Bay Lowlands and Timmins to assist in the interpretation of the results of geochemical surveys, a geologic survey of the unique "Kapusking structure" south of Highway 11, development of geophysical survey methods to quickly locate favorable sites for geochemical sampling of glacial till, and for locating electromagnetic conductors beneath thick clay cover.

*Continued on page 2*

bilities for wollastonite and sillimanite mineral deposits, created interest in developing an industry to supply decorative agglomerated stone tiles, documented several potential sources of other economic minerals--including zinc, and have helped locate drinking water supplies for four communities.

### Parry Sound-Muskoka:

Projects have revealed potential deposits of building stone, inventoried aggregate resources for future use, investigated anorthosite rock as a source of feldspar mineral, and provided new interpretations of the complex geological history of the region.

### Ignace area:

Projects include an airborne electromagnetic-magnetic survey covering 3850 km<sup>2</sup> (released May 1987),

surveyed glacial deposits over 2000 km<sup>2</sup>, led to the development of a concept (metallogenetic model) to aid those seeking ores in the Temagami area, surveyed the geology of Yarrow and Doon townships, published over 45 GDIFs, examined Cobalt Group rocks for gold placer potential, and begun development of geophysical methods to locate buried rock units associated with Cobalt silver ores.

### Beardmore-Geraldton:

Projects here include a detailed geological survey of 12 townships, documentation of all known mineral occurrences, determination of the structural framework of the local greenstone belt, a high resolution airborne survey of the vertical gradient and total magnetic field for the Beardmore-Geraldton-Long Lac region (re-

## NEWS BRIEFS

### Annual seminars promote COMDA's Geoscience program

It's that time of year when the results of geoscience investigations are displayed for all to see. From December 12 to 14, results from this summer's COMDA field work will be on display at the Metro Toronto

Convention Centre when the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) presents their Geoscience Seminar and Mineral Development Forum. Both federal and provincial projects will be described and displayed. January 16 to 18, 1989 will also see COMDA activities displayed at the Ottawa Congress

Centre during the Geological Survey of Canada's Current Activities Forum 1989.

### GDIFs on target

Preparation of Geological Data Folios is proceeding on target. Of the more than 200 GDIFs to be produced under COMDA, fully one half have been completed. These GDIFs are available from the

MNDM Public Information Centre in Toronto and the MNDM resident geologist offices at Kenora, Sioux Lookout, Sudbury and Cobalt.

### Spread the word amongst the people

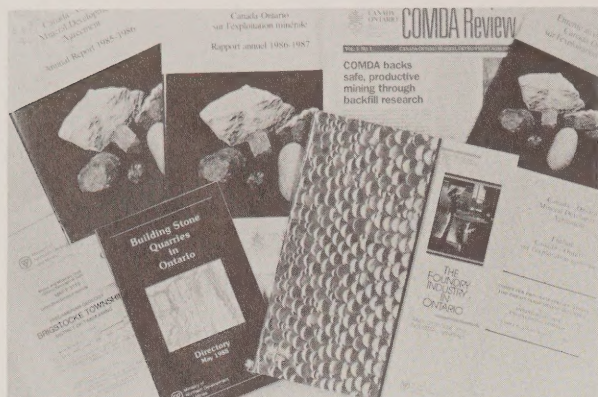
Yes, our COMDA display is a reality! The Public Information subcommittee is happy to

announce that our display is available for public showing. This table top exhibit will travel across Ontario illustrating and explaining COMDA activities. The exhibit may be seen at trade shows, museums, libraries and local annual festivals.



## Comda shows significant progress in programs

(from page 1)



Only a few of the many COMDA generated publications are shown here. At COMDA's halfway point, more than 250 reports and maps have been issued to assist those exploring, developing or mining Ontario minerals.

COMDA Review is published periodically by the Canada-Ontario Mineral Development Agreement (COMDA) to keep Ontario's mining and minerals industry and the communities dependent upon it, as well as Ontario residents in general, informed of COMDA activities.

COMDA Review is distributed free of charge through the Communications Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, and the offices of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

The editorial board welcomes your comments and suggestions. Our mailing address is: 55 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 606, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M2. Telephone Toronto (416) 973-5816, or 1-800-387-0733 toll free.

For specific information about articles in COMDA Review or any COMDA project the co-secretaries are:

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Energy, Mines and Resources  
Canada  
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Ottawa, Ontario  
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(613) 995-6760

### Economic Development Program

Under the Economic Development Program, activity is divided into industrial mineral strategies -- \$2.5-million, and mineral development access -- \$2-million. The objective of the first is to identify opportunities and constraints to

ramics: Impact on Ontario Industry. Additionally a directory of building stone quarries in Ontario has been produced to encourage the use of Ontario building stone.

The four industrial mineral projects currently underway are examining the inorganic chemicals market for industrial minerals, the impact on Ontario industrial mineral building products resulting from international technical innovation and/or product substitution, the application of microwave energy on industrial minerals to develop improved or new products, and the status and outlook for processing Ontario deposits of high-feldspar intrusive rocks.

### Productivity and Technology Program

Research under the \$3.55-million Productivity and Technology Program has addressed the problem of rock stresses that pose a threat to underground mining operations. COMDA has assisted by funding a cooperative program between the mining industry and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

The use of bulk mining techniques in the deep mines of northern Ontario allows faster ore extraction and creates larger mined areas. The greater depths and the larger openings contribute to greater rock-stress loads in the mines.

Several COMDA supported projects have focused on improving knowledge about backfilling mined-out spaces. Stresses have been measured in wall rock and backfill to determine specifications for suitable backfill. Different types of backfill have been monitored to see if they meet their design criteria and provide the expected amount of ground control.

Dense fills contain 5 to 10 per cent more solids than traditional fills. The resulting lower water content reduces cement consumption by up to 15 per cent and clean up costs of water leakage from backfilling. Paste fill at about 15 per cent water contains even less water than dense fill. The developments in dense and paste fills have improved productivity in



To encourage greater use of Ontario building and decorative stone, COMDA geologists are determining the quality and quantity of the province's stone resources. Here, samples of Eramosa dolostone are being collected.

deep mining, provided greater ground support and hence improved safety, as well as lowered mining costs.

In addition to the projects investigating backfill improvements, a report has been completed (March 1987) on computer program specifications for the Ontario mining industry. COMDA and INCO Limited are cooperating to create a computer program to simulate changes in ground stresses around a deep block of ore as mining proceeds. This project is described more fully in Predicting Stresses and Rock Movements (see page 3).



Before reporting on the results of the summer's fieldwork, COMDA geologists examine rock samples for clues to the area's mineral potential and its rock formation.

### Information Exchange

The objective of the \$1.9-million Information Exchange Program is to develop computer based methods to improve access to government mineral information by the private sector. The Geoscience Spatial Information System, GEOSIS, is creating techniques for improved access

and analysis by mineral explorationists and others to geoscience datasets managed by the province.

Computerized methods are being developed to collect, store, manage and retrieve both geoscience map and text data. These methods will allow researchers to query and analyze geoscience data such as exploration or government reports and maps covering geology, geophysics and geochemistry in addition to summaries of mineral deposit, rock geochemical and remote sensing data.

Other information exchange projects include indexing and adding

assessment work reports submitted by the exploration industry into the Geological Survey of Canada's GEOSCAN database, and converting and updating exploration reports and maps acquired for the Sioux Lookout district to microfiche.

## COMDA aids mineral exploration with new data maps

Ontario's mining professionals can look forward to using 200 new up-to-date data files on mineral resource areas across the province under the Canada-

Ontario Mineral Development Agreement (COMDA).

Since they were first published in 1982, Geological Data Inventory Folios (GDIFs), have provided mineral explorationists, geologists and land use planners with all-encompassing, single-source indexes to geological information on specified townships and similar-sized areas. Under COMDA, nearly 100 addi-

tional GDIFs have been published.

Compiling all known mineral occurrences is important since developments and changes in mining technology, plus changing market trends, can make minerals presently uneconomic to mine feasible to mine in the future. Since GDIFs provide an index to all relevant geoscience data for a

specific area, they are invaluable to those seeking mineral information.

Each folio contains a booklet filled with references to what prospectors, exploration companies and government geologists have gathered while investigating the area. All relevant exploration work, federal and provincial maps, university theses and related articles from news-

papers and geology and mining journals are listed.

Two maps in each folio display all known mineral occurrences in the area, as well as drill holes, trenching areas, geophysical anomalies, geochemical survey areas, geochronology sites, pits and quarries.

Producing the 200 new and updated GDIFs in the Kenora, Sioux Lookout, Sud-

Continued on page 3



## COMDA aids mineral exploration with new data maps

(Continued from page 2)

bury and Cobalt areas comprises but three of the 55 geoscience projects supported by COMDA. For only \$1 each, GDIFs save hours of research time. GDIFs are available for viewing at the Mines Library, (MNDM) 77 Grenville Street, Toronto. They are also available through any of the ministry's 16 Resident Geologist offices or from the Public Information Centre, Room 1640, 99 Wellesley Street West, Toronto M7A 1W4.

## Looking below from above

Today's technology allows scientists to look below the earth's surface to determine where mineral deposits may exist. COMDA has assisted mineral explorationists by funding the completion of two airborne gradiometer surveys of the earth's magnetic field in the Kenora-Ft. Frances and Beardmore-Geraldton areas. The 36 maps produced in June 1988 resulted from airborne surveys contracted out to private industry by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC).

Gradiometer surveys over large areas are a relatively new concept, but they are proving to be a very useful tool for interpreting geology and supplying information for metallic mineral exploration. An airplane is equipped with two sensors (magnetometers), two or three metres vertically apart, to record variations in the earth's magnetic field in the areas surveyed. Rock formations and structures hidden beneath overburden and glacial debris cause variations in the earth's magnetic field. By examining these recorded variations, geologists are able to interpret the underlying geology and also make observations on the depth of the overburden. Such surveys aid the finding of mineral deposits, reduce exploration costs and contribute to the economic health of Ontario.

## Predicting stresses and rock movements

With the help of COMDA's Productivity and Technology Program, INCO Limited is working on a computer model simulation of mining at depth. Measurement of stresses in the supporting rock before and after blasting to see where rock fractures are created is the job of David Laundriault (Rock Mechanics Specialist for INCO). While Laundriault measures day to day changes within the rock at the project site, Dr. Terry Wiles is using a process called numerical modelling, which simulates rock behavior via mathematical equations. Numerical modelling allows prediction of rock behavior. However, the problem is to correctly predict the behavior of rock in response to mining. As Wiles says, "the real test is to compare numerical modelling results with what actually happens in the mine."

INCO, by numerical modelling and actual monitoring of the rock, is working to create a computer model that will simulate the stresses created by mining at ever greater depths. Monitoring of the rock is done in several phases. First a hole is cut in the rock approximately 60 m long and 15 to 17 cm in diameter. Within this hole solid rod extensometers are grounded at 3 m intervals. This allows measurement of the displacement of the rock along the axis of the hole. Second, a bi-axial-inclinometer probe is inserted

anywhere from 30 to 60 m into the hole. The bi-axial-inclinometer measures displacement of the rock perpendicular to the axis of the hole.

Visual monitoring can also be accomplished by cutting out sections along

rock are, what is being displaced, and how it moved. Modern mining requires both larger equipment and extraction of ore from ever deeper depths. As a result, greater stresses are being encountered below ground with respect to the

in order to make underground mining layouts." When completed, this project will allow prediction of what will happen to rock formations below ground under certain conditions. By being able to make these predictions, INCO,



Mining today involves big spaces and big machines. COMDA's Productivity and technology program works with industry to solve rock stress problems associated with modern methods of underground mining.

the hole or by installing a camera for observation. In each case, data is stored and evaluated allowing mining officials to determine where the fractures in the

rock formation itself. As Wiles emphasized, "there is no room for trial and error, we need to know from the start where and when failures are going to occur

with the help of COMDA, will contribute to mining productivity and safety everywhere.

## Economic development potential of gypsum studied

An investigation to assess the extent and quality of Middle Devonian age gypsum layers in the James Bay Lowland for potential markets was undertaken in 1988 as a COMDA project. The study area, centred approximately 60 km south-west of Moosonee and 270 km due north of Timmins, has several significant gypsum exposures -- including a 3 km stretch along the Moose River, a 5 km stretch along the Cheepash River and an area locally termed "Gypsum Mountain." It was discovered that the outcrops consist typically of a massive two banded, pure white gypsum layer overlain by a gypsum breccia. Outcrop exposures range in thickness from less than 0.5 m to about 12 m, with an average thickness of 2.5 m. Complementing the summer's fieldwork is an assessment of high-purity gypsum markets in North America. Results of this COMDA study should be known early next year.



COMDA geologist Andrea Henry examines a massive exposure of white gypsum along the south side of the Cheepash River as part of a study to assess the gypsum potential of the James Bay Lowland.



# GEOSCIENCE INVESTIGATIONS

**T**he Geoscience Program, consisting of geological, geophysical and geochemical investigations, is being carried out in areas where production of metallic or industrial minerals is thought possible.

When the results of the COMDA projects are combined with information on known mineral occurrences, prospectors and geologists will be able to determine where similar or related minerals are likely to occur.

## THE OBJECTIVE:

- to increase the commercial development of Ontario's mineral resources;
- to identify geological environments favorable for the discovery of new supplies of traditional mineral resources;
- to diversify the mineral base of communities historically dependent upon a narrow range of mineral commodities.

### KENORA-FORT FRANCES AREA / RÉGION DE KENORA-FORT FRANCES

1. ⑦ Precambrian mapping of the Rat Portage Bay area, Lake of the Woods  
*Cartographie du précambrien de la région de Rat Portage Bay, lac des Bois*

2. ⑦ Precambrian mapping of the Rowan-Kakagi Lakes area  
*Cartographie du précambrien de la région des lacs Rowan-Kakagi*

3. ⑦ Mineral deposit studies and metallogenetic modelling in the Lake of the Woods area  
*Études et modélisation métallogénétique des gisements de minéraux dans la région du lac des Bois*

4. ⑦ Mineral deposit studies in the Rowan-Kakagi-Lower Manitou Lakes area  
*Études des gisements de minéraux dans la région des lacs Rowan-Kakagi et Lower Manitou*

5. ⑦ Quaternary mapping and drift geochemistry of the Fort Frances-Rainy River area (1:50000)  
*Cartographie du quaternaire, géochimie des dépôts glaciaires de la région de Fort Frances-Rivière à la Pluie*

6. ⑦ Aggregate Assessment Inventory Study northeast of Fort Frances  
*Inventaire de l'évaluation des agrégats au nord-est de Fort Frances*

7. ⑦ Compilation of Geological Data Inventory Folios  
*Compilation des Feuilles d'inventaire de données géologiques*

8. ⑦ Mineral commodity study of the Dryden area  
*Étude de minéraux de la région de Dryden*

9. ①+① Metallogenetic synthesis of the Rainy River district  
*Synthèse métallogénétique du district de Rivière à la Pluie*

10. ①+① Lake of the Woods Quaternary and drift geochemistry study  
*Étude du quaternaire du lac des Bois et géochimie des dépôts glaciaires*

11. ①+① Airborne magnetic gradiometer surveys, Kenora-Kakagi Lake area  
*Levés aériens au gradiomètre magnétique de la région de Kenora et du lac Kakagi*

### IGNACE AREA / RÉGION D'IGNACE

12. ⑦ Precambrian mapping and mineral deposit studies near Dinorwic  
*Cartographie du précambrien et études des gisements de minéraux près de Dinorwic*

13. ⑦ Compilation of Geological Data Inventory Folios  
*Compilation des Feuilles d'inventaire de données géologiques*

14. ⑦ Airborne electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical survey of the Dinorwic area  
*Levés aériens géophysiques électromagnétiques et magnétiques de la région de Dinorwic*

15. ⑦ Industrial minerals inventory of the Ignace area  
*Inventaire des minéraux industriels de la région d'Ignace*

16. ①+① Economic geology synthesis of base metal deposits, South Sturgeon Lake greenstone belt  
*Synthèse de la géologie économique des gisements de métaux communs, ceinture de roches vertes du sud du lac Sturgeon*

### BEARDMORE-GERALDTON AREA / RÉGION DE BEARDMORE-GERALDTON

17. ⑦ Precambrian mapping of 10 townships  
*Cartographie du précambrien de dix cantons*

18. ⑦ Documentation of old mineral occurrences  
*Documentation sur les vieux gisements de minéraux*

19. ⑦ Quaternary mapping of the area  
*Cartographie du quaternaire de la région*

20. ⑦ Mineral deposit studies and metallogenetic modelling

*Études des gisements de minéraux et modélisation métallogénétique*

21. ①+① Surficial geology provenance mapping  
*Cartographie de l'origine géologique des formations superficielles*

22. ①+① Airborne magnetic gradiometer survey  
*Levé aérien au gradiomètre magnétique*

### TIMMINS-CHAPLEAU AREA / RÉGION DE TIMMINS-CHAPLEAU

23. ⑦ Detailed Precambrian mapping of the Timmins gold belt, Tisdale and Whitney townships  
*Cartographie détaillée du précambrien de la ceinture d'or de Timmins, et des cantons de Tisdale et Whitney*

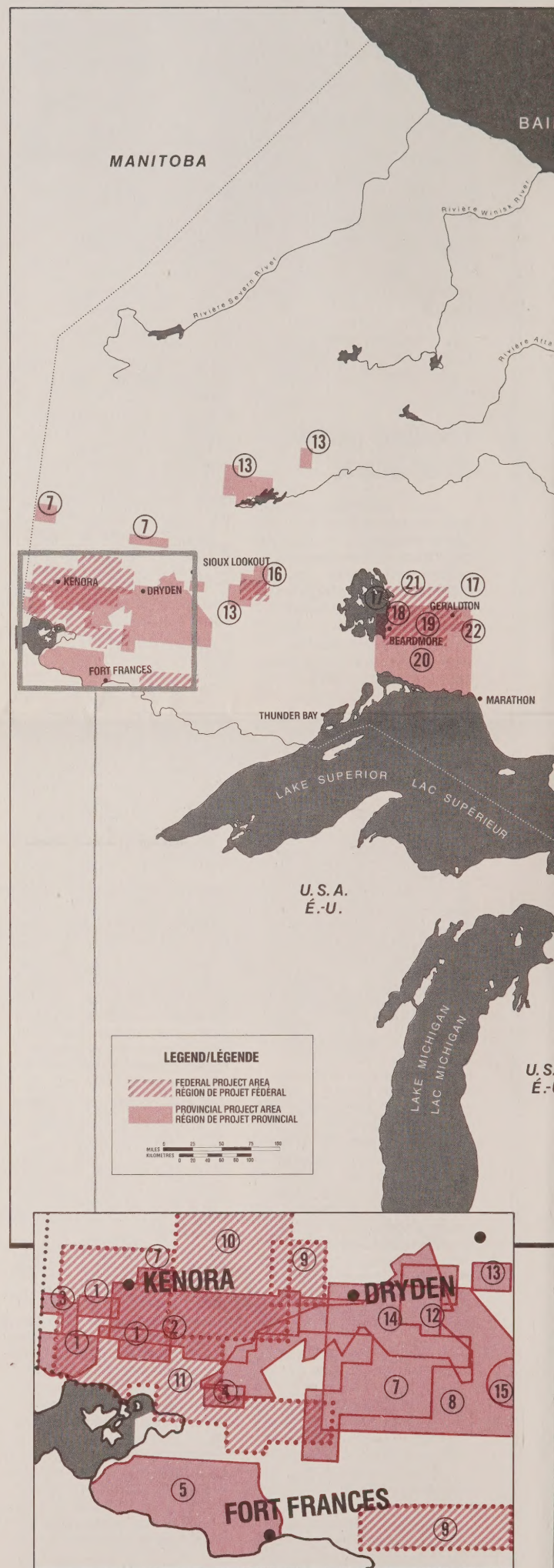
24. ⑦ Regional geochemistry, Batchawana area  
*Géochimie régionale, région de Batchawana*

25. ①+① Geological evaluation of known gold deposits in the Timmins area and production of a metallogenetic map  
*Évaluation géologique des gisements d'or connus dans la région de Timmins et production d'une carte métallogénétique*

26. ①+① Drilling to extend the Hudson Bay Lowland Quaternary stratigraphy to the Timmins-Matheson area  
*Forage visant à approfondir la stratigraphie quaternaire des basses-terres de la baie d'Hudson jusqu'à la région de Timmins-Matheson*

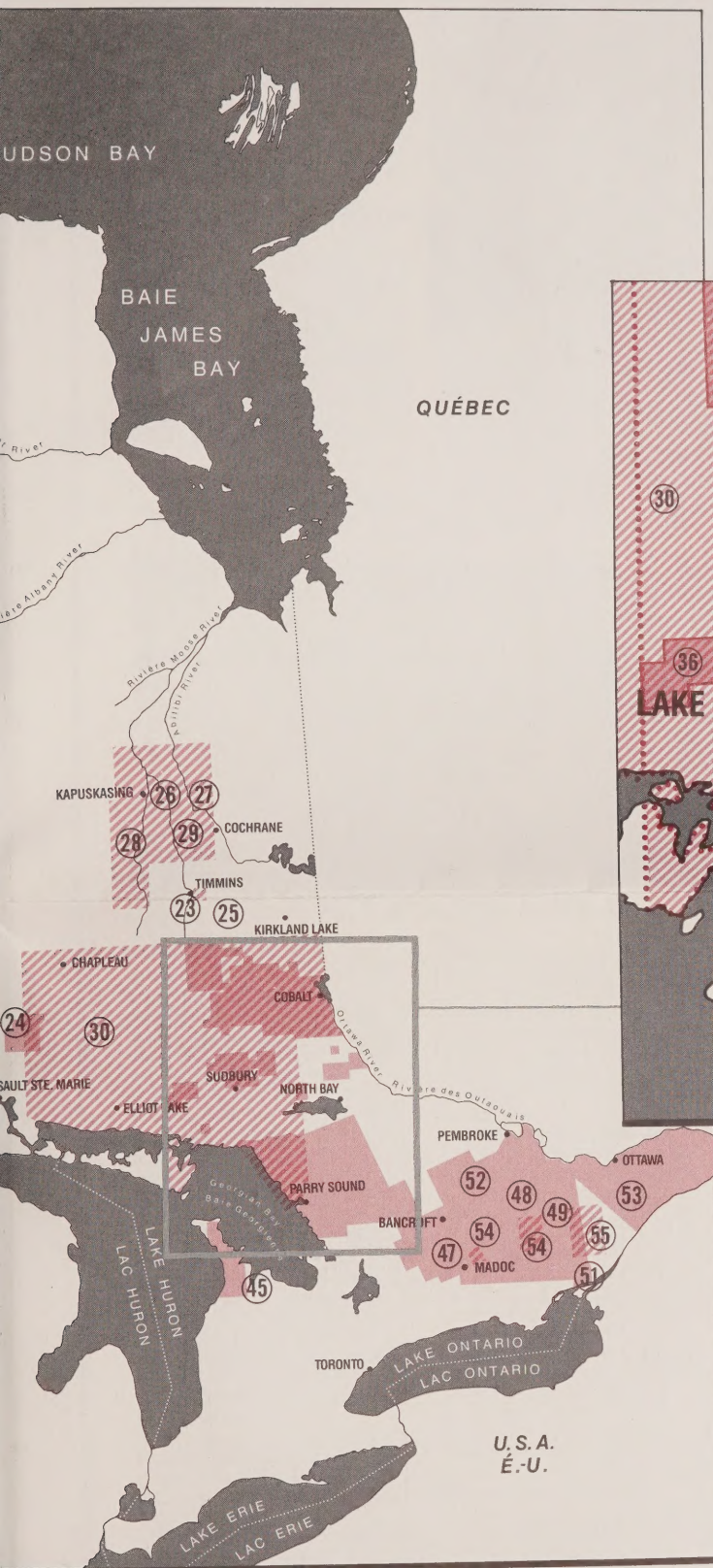
27. ①+① Quaternary stratigraphy and till provenance in the Timmins-Matheson area  
*Stratigraphie du quaternaire et provenance des tills de la région de Timmins-Matheson*

28. ①+① Mapping of the northern Chapleau and southern Groundhog River area  
*Cartographie de la région située au nord de Chapleau et au sud de la rivière Groundhog*





# ÉTUDES GÉOSCIENTIFIQUES



**L**e programme géoscientifique qui comporte des études géologiques, géophysiques et géochimiques est mis en oeuvre dans des régions où la production de minéraux métalliques ou de minéraux industriels présente des possibilités. Lorsque les résultats des projets de l'ECOEM seront combinés aux renseignements sur les gisements connus de minéraux, les prospecteurs et les géologues seront en mesure de déterminer les zones susceptibles de renfermer des minéraux, semblables ou connexes.

## OBJECTIFS:

- Intensifier l'exploitation commerciale des ressources minérales de l'Ontario;
- déterminer les milieux géologiques propices à la découverte de nouveaux approvisionnements en minéraux traditionnels;
- diversifier la base de ressources minérales des communautés qui dépendent depuis longtemps d'une gamme étroite de produits minéraux.

- 44. ☞ Mineral deposit studies: pegmatites, carbonates and anorthosites  
*Étude de gisements de minéraux: pegmatites, carbonates et anorthosites*
- 45. ☞ Building stone studies of Eramosa dolostone  
*Étude des pierres de taille du dolomite Eramosa*
- 46. ■■■ A geological synthesis of the shore of Georgian Bay  
*Synthèse géologique des rives de la Baie Georgienne*

## EASTERN ONTARIO EST DE L'ONTARIO

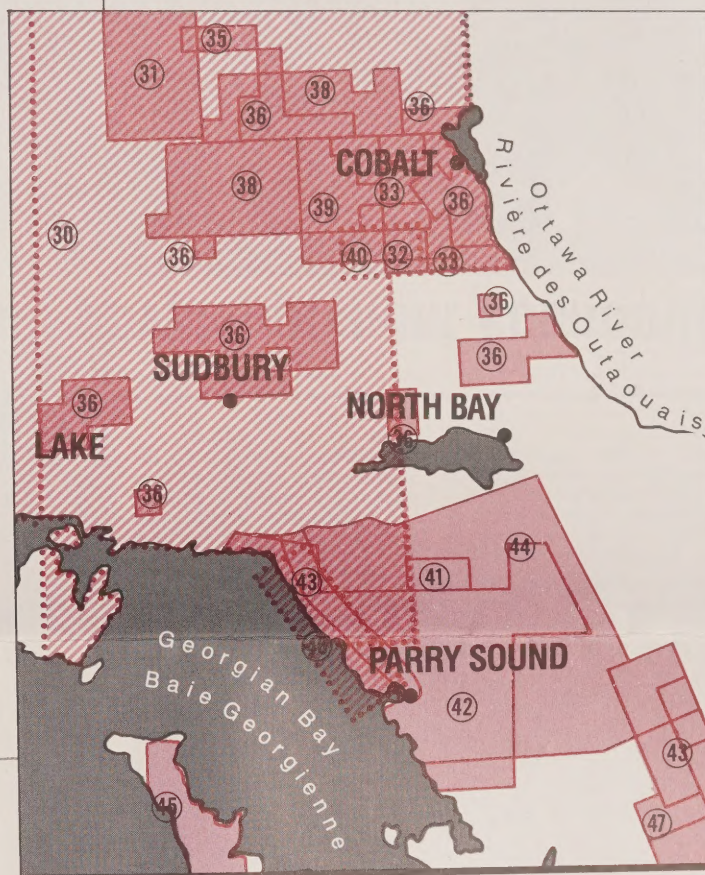
- 47. ☞ Study of Precambrian-Paleozoic unconformity and related mineral deposits  
*Étude de discordance précambrienne-paléozoïque et des gisements de minéraux connexes*
- 48. ☞ Building stone study near Tweed and Bancroft  
*Étude des pierres de taille près de Tweed et Bancroft*
- 49. ☞ Compilation of specifications for refractory minerals  
*Compilation des spécifications relatives aux minéraux réfractaires*

- 50. ☞ Geoscientific studies of selected industrial mineral deposits  
*Études géoscientifiques de gisements choisis de minéraux industriels*
- 51. ☞ Studies of buried aggregate deposits in selected areas  
*Études de dépôts d'agrégats enfouis dans des régions choisies*

- 52. ☞ Pegmatite studies near Bancroft  
*Études de pegmatite près de Bancroft*
- 53. ☞ Evaluation and identification of blending sands  
*Évaluation et identification des mélanges de sable*

- 54. ■■■ Mapping of titanium, siliceous dolomite and sillimanite areas in eastern Ontario  
*Cartographie des formations de titane, de dolomite siliceuse et de sillimanite de l'Est de l'Ontario*

- 55. ■■■ Surficial mapping in eastern Ontario  
*Cartographie des formations superficielles de l'Est de l'Ontario*



Cartographie du précambrien de six cantons, région de Temagami

- 34. ☞ Mineral commodity study of the Temagami area  
*Études des minéraux de la région de Temagami*
- 35. ☞ Precambrian mapping of the western Cobalt Embayment  
*Cartographie du précambrien de la baie occidentale de Cobalt*

- 36. ☞ Compilation of Geological Data Inventory Folios  
*Compilation des Feuilles d'inventaire de données géologiques*

- 37. ☞ Sudbury mineral occurrence study  
*Étude des gisements minéraux de la région de Sudbury*

- 38. ☞ Study of the depositional environments of Upper Cobalt Group rocks to determine their gold-bearing potential  
*Étude des milieux sédimentaires des roches du groupe de Cobalt supérieur afin de déterminer leur teneur aurifère*

- 39. ☞ Stratigraphic and geophysical study of Huronian sediments and underlying Archean topography

Étude stratigraphique et géophysique des sédiments huroniens et de la topographie archéenne sous-jacente

- 40. ■■■ Metallogeny of mafic and ultramafic rocks  
*Étude métallogénétique des roches mafiques et ultramafiques*

## MID-ONTARIO AREA RÉGION DU CENTRE DE L'ONTARIO

- 41. ☞ Detailed Precambrian mapping of the Ferrie River area  
*Cartographie détaillée du précambrien de la région de la Rivière Ferrie*

- 42. ☞ Quaternary mapping of the Lake Joseph-Sans Souci area  
*Cartographie du quaternaire de la région du lac Joseph-Sans Souci*

- 43. ☞ Aggregate resource inventory of the Regional Municipality of Muskoka and along highways 35, 121 and 69  
*Inventaire des agrégats de la municipalité régionale de Muskoka et le long des routes 35, 121 et 69*

- 29. ■■■ Airborne and ground geophysical studies in the Smoky Falls - Fraserdale - Smooth Rock Falls area  
*Études géophysiques aériennes et terriennes dans la région de Smoky Falls-Fraserdale-Smooth Rock Falls*

- 30. ■■■ Geochemical reconnaissance of lake sediment and water surveys in the Canadian Shield  
*Reconnaissance géochimique des sédiments lacustres et études marines dans le bouclier canadien*

## SUDBURY-COAL AREA RÉGION DE SUDBURY-COAL

- 31. ☞ Quaternary mapping and drift geochemistry, Shining Tree area  
*Cartographie du quaternaire et géochimie de la dérive, région de Shining Tree*
- 32. ☞ Metallogenic study of the Temagami greenstone belt  
*Étude métallogénétique de la ceinture de roches vertes de Temagami*

- 33. ☞ Precambrian mapping of six townships, Temagami area







# ECOEM — quoi de neuf?

(Suite de la page 1)

**Programme de développement économique**  
Le programme de développement économique comporte deux volets: stratégies pour les métaux industriels (budget



Seules quelques-unes des nombreuses publications de l'ECOEM sont illustrées ici. A mi-chemin du programme, plus de 250 rapports et cartes ont été produits pour aider tous ceux qui s'occupent d'exploration, de développement ou d'extraction des métaux en Ontario.

L'Entente Canada Ontario sur l'exploration minière (ECOEM) publie périodiquement la Revue ECOEM pour informer de ses activités tous les Ontariens et sur-tout l'industrie minière. La Revue ECOEM est diffusée gratuitement par les bureaux de la Division des mines et métaux et par les bureaux du développement dans le Nord, en Ontario.

Le conseil de rédaction sollicite vos remarques et vos idées. Adresse postale: 55, avenue St-Clair est, pièce 606, Toronto (Ontario), M4T 1M2. Téléphone à Toronto: (416) 973-5816 ou 1-800-387-0733 sans frais.  
Pour plus de renseignements sur les articles paraissant dans la Revue ECOEM ou sur tout projet ECOEM, adressez-vous aux coordinateurs:  
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## L'ECOEM pro-d' aide à l'exploration minière

Les professionnels de l'exploration minière en Ontario auront bientôt à leur disposition 200 nouveaux dossiers de données mises à jour sur les zones de ressources minières de la province, réalisées dans le cadre de l'entente Canada-Ontario sur l'exploration minière (ECOEM).  
Depuis leur première publication en 1982, les documents géologiques (DIDG) ont fourni aux géologues et aux géoscientifiques des sources d'information exhaustives d'information géoscientifique sur un canton ou autre région de superficie semblable. Dans le cadre de l'ECOEM, près de 100 autres DIDG ont été publiés.  
Parce que l'évolution et les variations de la technologie minière, ainsi que les tendances du marché, peuvent rendre exploitables des minéraux qu'il n'est pas économique d'exploiter à l'heure actuelle, il faut inv-

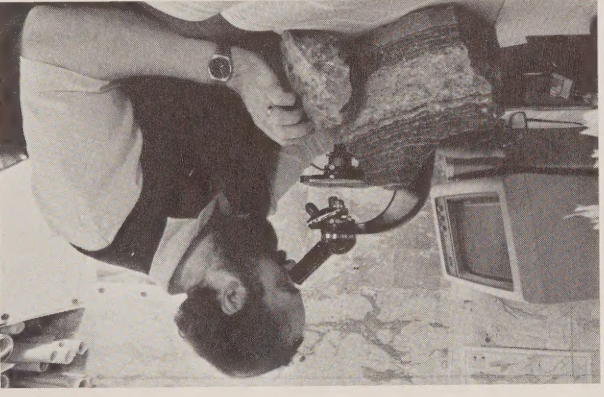
**Productivité et technologie**  
Les études réalisées dans le cadre du programme de productivité et de technologie (3,55 millions de \$) ont traité du problème des contraintes dans les roches des mines souterraines. L'ECOEM a subventionné un programme de coopération entre l'industrie minière et le Centre canadien de la technologie des minéraux (CANMET).  
L'utilisation des techniques d'abattage en masse dans les mines à grande profondeur de l'Ontario permet d'extraire le minerai plus rapidement mais augmente la superficie exploitée. À cause de cela, les roches subissent des contraintes plus considérables. Plusieurs projets appuyés par l'ECOEM ont mis l'accent sur l'étude du remblayage des mines exploitées (mesure des contraintes dans la roche en-casement et les matériaux de remblayage denses renforcés par des matériaux de ciment diminue de 15 pour cent et les coûts de nettoyage des litières d'eau provenant de ces matériaux sont moindres. Les matériaux pâteux renfermant environ 15 pour cent d'eau contiennent encore moins d'eau que les matériaux denses. L'amélioration de ces matériaux a permis d'augmenter la productivité dans le cas de l'exploitation minière à grande profondeur, est plus efficace pour supporter le sol, et l'exploitation minière à

ventorier toutes les venues minières connues. Ces documents fourniront toutes les références géoscientifiques pertinentes pour une région donnée, et sont donc intéressantes pour qu'il s'intéresse aux mines. Chaque DIDG renferme un livret comportant les références complètes au cours de leurs études par les prospecteurs, les entreprises d'exploration et les géologues du gouvernement. Y sont également répertoriés tous les travaux pertinents: rapports provinciaux, cartes fédérales et provinciales, mémoires et



En vue d'encourager une plus grande utilisation des pierres de construction et des pierres ornementales, les géologues de l'ECOEM déterminent la qualité et la quantité de nos ressources en pierre. Ici, des échantillons de dolomite d'Eramosa sont prélevés.

explorateurs miniers ou autres intéressés aux séries de données géoscientifiques gérées par la province et l'analyse de ces données. Des méthodes point pour amasser, enmagasiner, gérer et rappeler des données géoscientifiques appartenant à la création d'un programme informatisé visant à stimuler les variations des contraintes dans le sol autour d'un bloc de minerai à grande profondeur à mesure que se poursuit l'exploitation. Ce projet est décrit plus en détail dans le chapitre Modélisation des contraintes et des déplacements de roche (voir page 3).  
**Échange d'informations**  
L'objectif du programme d'échange d'informations concerne l'in-



Avant de présenter les résultats du travail réalisé durant l'été sur le terrain, des géologues de l'ECOEM examinent des échantillons de roche pour tenter de découvrir le potentiel minéral de la région et le mode de formation de ces roches.

d'échange d'informations (1,9 millions de \$) est de mettre au point des méthodes d'information en vue d'améliorer l'accès à l'information gouvernementale sur les minéraux par le secteur privé. Le système spatial de diffusion des données géoscientifiques, le GEOSIS, permet d'améliorer l'accès des thèses universitaires et articles de journaux et de revues de géologie et d'exploration minière.  
Chaque document comporte également deux cartes illustrées: les venues minières connues, les trous de forage, les zones d'excavation de tran-



ECOEM — quoi de neuf?

L'entente Canada-Ontario (ECOEM) en est à la moitié de son terme de cinq ans et tous ses programmes vont bon train.

Le programme géoscientifique a permis d'augmenter la base de renseignements utile à l'industrie minière. Le programme de développement économique a eu des retombées importantes. Les avantages potentiels de l'utilisation de matériaux de remblayage de matériaux et de la modélisation en trois dimensions de l'abatage en masse à grande profondeur ont été étudiés plus à fond dans le cadre du programme de productivité et de diversifier le développement de l'industrie minière.

Le programme géoscientifique de l'ECOEM, des études géochimiques et géophysiques ainsi que de nombreux rapports géologiques et de cartes annexes sont produits.



forme de : rapports officiels, cartes, rapports de travail sur le terrain, dossiers publics, colloques et consultations personnelles avec des scientifiques du gouvernement.

**Est ontarien :**

Les projets géoscientifiques ont montré la possibilité du développement de gisements de wollastonite et de sillimanite, ont soulevé un certain intérêt pour la création d'une industrie d'approvisionnement en tuiles de pierre agglomérée ornementales, ont complété l'étude de plusieurs sources potentielles d'autres minéraux économiques, y compris le zinc, et ont permis de localiser des sources d'eau potable pour quatre localités.

**Parry Sound-Muskoka :**

Les projets ont permis de localiser des dépôts potentiels de pierres de construction, d'augmenter des ressources en granulat à exploiter plus tard, d'étudier la possibilité d'utiliser l'anorthosite comme source de minéral de feidspath et d'énoncer de nouvelles interprétations de l'histoire géologique complexe de la région.

Les projets ont comporté un levé magnétique-électromagnétique aérien couvrant 3850 km<sup>2</sup> (publié en mai 1987), plus de 30 DIDG, une étude sur les

km<sup>2</sup> et la détermination de la dispersion des grains d'or dans les dépôts glaciaires. **Kenora-Fort Frances :** Les études réalisées dans le cadre de l'ECOEM ont permis de découvrir de nouvelles venues de minéralisation aurifère et ont conduit à une intensification de l'exploration minière. Les projets géoscientifiques ont comporté des levés géologiques, des études des gisements minéraux et des ressources en granulat, la datation de processus minéraux, l'élaboration d'un modèle métallo-génétique utile à l'exploration minière, un levé de dépôts glaciaires sur plus de 4000 km<sup>2</sup>, un levé aérien à haute résolution du gradient vertical et du champ magnétique total de la région de Kenora-Sioux Narrows-lac Lower Manitou (résultats publiés en juin 1988), la préparation de 33 DIDG et la mise à disposition des prospecteurs d'un géologue spécialisé dans les ressources minérales.

**Timmins-Chapleau :** Dans cette région, les projets ont comporté un levé géologique détaillé des cantons de Tisdale et de Whitney utile aux opérateurs de mines et aux prospecteurs, des levés géochimiques sur plus de 55 000 km<sup>2</sup> (résultats publiés en juin 1987 et septembre 1988), l'élaboration d'un modèle métallo-génétique et d'une carte de la minéralisation aurifère dans la région de Timmins, une étude des dépôts glaciaires situés entre les basses-terres de la Baie d'Hudson et Timmins en vue d'aider l'interprétation des levés géochimiques, un levé géologique de la "structure" unique de Kapuskasing, située au sud de l'autoroute 11, la mise au point de techniques de levés géophysiques permettant de localiser rapidement les sites favorables à l'échantillonnage géochimique du till glaciaire et des conducteurs électromagnétiques sous les épaisseurs couches d'argile.

Programme géoscientifique

En plus, des projets conjoints (Canada-Ontario) ont été mis en place afin de fournir à l'industrie des renseignements utiles à la découverte de gisements minéraux, concurrents sur le plan international. Des 55 projets géoscientifiques, 39 sont gérés par la province et 16 par le gouvernement fédéral.

Le programme est disponible sous forme de : rapports officiels, cartes, rapports de travail sur le terrain, dossiers publics, colloques et consultations personnelles avec des scientifiques du gouvernement.

**Est ontarien :**

Les projets géoscientifiques ont montré la possibilité du développement de gisements de wollastonite et de sillimanite, ont soulevé un certain intérêt pour la création d'une industrie d'approvisionnement en tuiles de pierre agglomérée ornementales, ont complété l'étude de plusieurs sources potentielles d'autres minéraux économiques, y compris le zinc, et ont permis de localiser des sources d'eau potable pour quatre localités.

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Documents d'inventaires de données géoscientifiques — tout va bien

La préparation des quelque 200 documents d'inventaires de données géoscientifiques (DIDG) se poursuit selon l'échéancier prévu; une bonne moitié est déjà terminée. Ceux-ci sont disponibles au Centre d'information du public à Toronto et aux bureaux des

EN BREF

**Colloques annuels de programmation de L'ECOEM**

Du 12 au 14 décembre, les résultats des études géoscientifiques réalisées sur le terrain ont été présentés au Palais des congrès du Toronto métropolitain dans le cadre du Colloque géoscientifique et du Forum sur le développement minéral.

Une bonne nouvelle

Le sous-comité d'information du public est heureux d'annoncer que son exposition baladable dans tout l'Ontario, pour expliquer les activités de

Revue ECOEM



## Ontario Geoscience Research Seminar a Success

The 10th annual Ontario Geoscience Research Seminar in Toronto last December attracted 765 participants. Presented by the Mines and Minerals Division of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, the seminar was attended by 360 geoscience industry representatives — 115 from universities, 250 from governments and 40 members of the general public.

Topics covered included the Mishibishu-Wawa-Goudreau region, gold camps at Hemlo, Timmins and DeTour Lake, platinum group elements and their occurrence, natural mineral concentrations, university geoscience research reports, southern Ontario mineral deposits and northwestern Ontario geology and mineral deposits.

In addition, 103 poster exhibits were displayed, including 30 representing projects funded by the Canada-Ontario Mineral Development Agreement. COMDA exhibits were:

- COMDA Display, including 1986-87 Annual Report and the first issue of COMDA Review
- Geology of the Chisholm Island Area, Lake of the Woods
- Structural and Metagenetic Studies of the Lake of the Woods Area
- Geology of the Monument Bay Area, Lake of the Woods

- Structural Geology of the central Lake of the Woods Greenstone Belt
- Geology of the High Lake Area, Ewart Township
- Geology of Laval and Hartman Townships
- Sandybeach Lake Area, Western Wabigoon Subprovince; Volcano-Magmatic Rocks and Setting of Gold Mineralization
- Recent Airborne Surveys in Northern Ontario
- Geology of the Northern Long Lake Area
- Structural Investigation within the Wawa, Wabigoon, and Quetico Subprovinces
- Industrial Minerals Program, Northwestern Region
- Quaternary Geology of the Shining Tree Area
- Geology of South Whitney Township
- Reconnaissance Geology of Yarrow and Doon Townships
- Sedimentology of the Lorrain Formation, Central Cobalt Embayment
- Sudbury Mineral Occurrence Study
- Precambrian Geology of Banting and part of Best Townships
- Geology of Brigstocke and Kittson Townships
- Geology of the Ferrie River Area
- Precambrian-Paleozoic Unconformity and Associated Mineralization in Eastern Ontario
- Quaternary Geology of the Parry Sound Area
- Aggregate Resources Inventory of the Parry Sound to French River Area
- Industrial Minerals of the Parry Sound Area
- Pegmatites of the Bancroft Area
- Geological Studies of the Madoc Fluorite Area
- Wollastonite Occurrences Associated with the Deloro Pluton
- Komatiite-Hosted Talc in the Tudor Formation
- COMDA: Industrial Minerals
- GEOSIS - Geoscience Spatial Information System Project



Pierre Perron, associate deputy minister EMR Canada, Sean Conway, Ontario minister of Mines and Dennis Tieman, assistant deputy minister, Mines and Minerals Division, MNDM, examine the first issue of COMDA Review at Geoscience Research Seminar in Toronto.

## Ottawa Hosts GSC Current Activities Forum



Eight COMDA projects were among the 71 displays at the 7th Annual Current Activities Forum of the GSC in Ottawa. The COMDA poster displays seen at left, encouraged informal discussion of project results to date.

Some 600 persons involved in geoscience attended the 7th annual Current Activities Forum of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in Ottawa January 18-20.

The forum drew delegates from government, universities, industry and the general public — 300 from the GSC, 120 from universities, 90 from geoscience-related industries, 60 from provincial governments and 30 from the general public.

Keynote speaker Peter Basham, GSC's chief of Seismology and Geomagnetism Subdivision discussed major earthquake patterns in Canada, past and future.

The conference featured progress reports and poster displays on GSC projects across the country. Included among the 71 poster exhibits were projects of the Mineral Development Agreements between the federal government and the provinces and territories (excluding Alberta).

In addition to the general COMDA display indicating

the scope of the Geoscience Program, eight COMDA projects were on display:

- Quaternary Geology and Drift Geochemistry in the Dryden Area
- Quaternary Stratigraphy and Till Provenances in the Timmins Area: Aids to Mineral Exploration by Drift Prospecting
- Breccias, Hydrothermal Alteration and Strain in the Hollinger-McIntyre-Coniaurum Complex at Timmins
- Geology and Metallogeny of South Sturgeon Lake Greenstone Belt
- Metallogeny of the Rainy River District
- The Methuen Ilmenite Deposit
- Quaternary Stratigraphy of the Hudson Bay Lowland: Key to Deciphering Stratigraphy of Mineralized Belts in Northeastern Ontario
- Stratigraphy and Visible Gold Content of Surficial Sediments in Beardmore-Geraldton Area

## NEWS BRIEFS

### NEW COMDA MAP REVEALS GOLD AREAS

There's gold in them thar glacial tills! A new map of a COMDA geological survey undertaken by L.H. Thorleifson of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and F.J. Kristjansson of the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) proves it.

Entitled **Gold Grains in Surface Till Samples**, the survey — one of 53 projects being carried

out under the Geoscience Program of COMDA — was released at the recent 10th annual Geoscience Research Seminar in Toronto as OGS preliminary map P-3105. This project was also displayed as one of the COMDA exhibits at the GSC 1988 Current Activities Forum in Ottawa.

The survey provides information on 339 glacial till samples

taken in the **Beardmore-Geraldton** area last summer. Approximately one-third of the samples collected contained visible gold grains. While the background count for visible gold grains is only one to two grains, one sample from northwest Irwin township yielded 102 gold grains!

The increased use of till sampling in the search for potential

ore bodies hidden by glacial deposits has indicated a need for a better understanding of the nature of these deposits, especially till, in the vicinity of potential gold mineralization.

The gold-rich till samples in this survey were collected from a thin surface till deposited directly on bedrock from the base of a glacier. Those samples with gold

grains likely reflect a nearby bedrock gold source situated in an "upglacier" ice direction.

This COMDA project indicates that surface sampling of till can be a very useful tool in gold exploration in the Beardmore-Geraldton area.



# Ontario Mineral Exploration Indicators 1985-1987

Mining Divisions	Claims Recorded			% change '86-'87	Assessment Work Recorded (in days of work)			% change '86-'87	
	1985	1986	1987		1985	1986	1987		
Kenora	2 216	4 041	5 211	+ 28	293 600	142 645	276 662	+ 94	Northwestern
Red Lake	2 673	3 803	4 512	+ 19	270 636	189 633	261 741	+ 38	
Patricia	2 513	7 815	5 540	- 29	287 468	429 480	691 582	+ 61	
Thunder Bay	4 353	15 959	16 269	+ 2	791 627	462 772	1 070 214	+131	
Porcupine	6 052	17 889	8 934	- 50	503 338	717 522	807 277	+ 13	Northeastern
Larder Lake	7 588	6 973	6 742	- 3	460 403	631 040	600 222	- 5	
Sudbury	1 079	1 191	5 777	+385	94 541	49 820	77 041	+ 55	
Sault Ste. Marie	1 645	2 149	4 880	+127	219 207	131 162	350 321	+167	
Southern Ontario	457	744	619	- 17	25 398	32 599	42 337	+ 30	Southern
Totals	28 576	60 564	58 484	- 3	2 946 218	2 786 674	4 177 397	+ 50	

## Mining Divisions: Assessment Work Recorded (days) - 1987

Work Type	Kenora	Red Lake	Patricia	Thunder Bay	Porcupine	Larder Lake	Sudbury	Sault Ste. Marie	Southern Ontario
Manual Labour	1 202	258	44	833	1 013	1 111	1 930	669	572
Diamond Drilling	86 321	81 854	255 334	205 369	120 384	197 727	16 266	54 720	6 672
Geophysical Surveys	153 077	138 443	345 748	724 924	612 631	319 836	43 721	224 756	24 592
Geochemical Surveys	6 855	5 880	23 509	9 165	637	1 363	590	7 377	805
Geological Surveys	12 068	23 440	49 750	54 632	32 001	17 872	3 467	10 349	5 721
Land Surveys	--	--	11 560	3 160	--	1 324	--	--	280
Rock Drills & Other Power Equipment	6 807	2 029	1 452	38 001	20 285	21 722	6 744	30 585	1 895
Assays, Mineralogical Studies	10 327	9 837	4 125	33 738	20 159	38 790	3 434	21 223	1 757
Core Specimens	5	--	60	392	167	125	--	162	43
Shaft Sinking	--	--	--	--	--	256	889	480	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	--	--
Totals	276 662	261 741	691 582	1 070 214	807 277	600 222	77 041	350 321	42 337
Northwestern				Northeastern				Southern	

## Mineral Production in Ontario

COMDA Review is published three times a year by the Canada-Ontario Mineral Development Agreement (COMDA) to keep Ontario's mining and minerals industry and the communities dependent upon it, as well as Ontario residents in general, informed of COMDA activities.

COMDA Review is distributed free of charge through the Communications Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, and the offices of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

The editorial board welcomes your comments and suggestions. Our mailing address is: 55 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 606, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M2. Telephone Toronto (416) 973-5816, or 1-800-387-0733 toll free.

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	UNIT	VOLUME	1986 <sup>r</sup>	\$ VALUE	VOLUME	1987 <sup>p</sup>	\$ VALUE
METALS							
Antimony	kg	1 000		6 000	n.a.		n.a.
Bismuth	kg	2 000		21 000	n.a.		3 000
Cadmium	kg	759 647		2 904 130	1 512 000		8 602 000
Calcium	kg	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
Cobalt	kg	2 011 639		40 322 702	2 484 000		47 034 000
Copper	kg	264 413 282		534 006 443	280 634 000		674 643 000
Gold	kg	46 141		755 187 023	54 070	1 029 159 000	
Iron Ore	tonne	3 459 126		176 488 250	3 214 000		n.a.
Lead	kg	6 064 937		4 129 613	8 500 000		8 984 000
Magnesium	kg	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
Nickel	kg	121 850 816		731 440 453	131 528 000		902 417 000
Platinum Group	kg	10 927		180 231 719	n.a.		n.a.
Selenium	kg	163 682		2 390 697	336 000		6 213 000
Silver	kg	361 537		91 202 884	336 000		100 457 000
Strontium	kg	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
Tellurium	kg	10 310		355 251	8 000		234 000
Uranium (U)	kg	4 751 989		566 133 774	4 364 000		509 235 000
Yttrium	kg	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
Zinc	kg	285 451 875		346 824 027	323 057 000		411 574 000
Total Metals				\$3 479 875 529			\$4 109 568 000 72.6%
NON-METALS							
Barite	tonne	10 000		2 000 000	n.a.		1 400 000
Gemstones	kg	137 000		197 932	n.a.		77 000
Gypsum	tonne	1 321 457		16 973 901	1 439 000		18 736 000
Nepheline Syenite	tonne	467 491		19 847 574	499 000		21 404 000
Peat	tonne	5 182		785 130	n.a.		n.a.
Quartz	tonne	304 178		9 229 863	326 000		10 106 000
Salt	tonne	6 240 440		147 685 829	5 724 000		140 489 000
Soapstone, Talc, Pyrophyllite	tonne	54 982		10 523 686	n.a.		11 476 000
Sulphur in smelter gas	tonne	460 942		30 821 007	498 000		50 107 000
Sulphur (S)	tonne	300		40 523	n.a.		38 000
Other non-metals	tonne	n.a.		775 551	n.a.		n.a.
Total Non-Metals				\$238 880 996			\$255 354 000 4.5%
FUELS							
Natural Gas	cu.m.	528 519 010		68 268 756	508 000 000		62 050 000
Petroleum (crude)	cu.m.	135 812		17 343 159	133 000		18 933 000
Total Fuels				\$85 611 915			\$80 983 000 1.4%
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS							
Cement	tonne	4 842 875		329 020 563	5 201 000		413 671 000
Clay Products	tonne	n.a.		108 066 994	n.a.		130 866 000
Lime	tonne	1 590 928		96 341 481	1 535 000		116 222 000
Sand and Gravel	tonne	85 511 860		248 185 096	94 500 000		289 170 000
Stone	tonne	53 437 569		243 397 683	51 000 000		260 800 000
Total Structural Materials				\$1 025 011 817			\$1 210 729 000 21.4%
GRAND TOTAL				\$4 829 380 257			\$5 656 634 000 100%

r - revised p - preliminary n.a. - not available  
Source: Mineral Analysis & Statistics Section, MNDM with additional information from EMR Canada



## Producing COMDA Geological Reports

Under the COMDA Geoscience Program, more than 30 projects are underway to produce geological reports and maps. Preparation of such maps requires many steps before they can be used by prospectors, mineral exploration companies, land-use planners and others.

During the summer field season, geologists from the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) and the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) collect data and investigate Ontario's bed-deposits. Each day is spent traversing the study area, gathering and identifying rock types and fixing their geographic positions. At day's end, the information is drafted onto a geographic base map. Eventually, all rock outcrop locations and rock type identification codes for the area are plotted on the map.

When the field season ends, the geologist's raw data consists of a draft geological map of the region, field notes and rock samples sent to laboratories of the OGS or the GSC for analysis and detailed investigation.

However, the geologist's work is far from finished. First, field data is analysed and interpreted to prepare a preliminary map by grouping the rocks into formations by type and age, determining the rock structures and predicting which rock formations are present in areas with no bed-rock exposure.

A map legend code is created to enable users to quickly understand the detailed geological information on the map. Marginal notes describe the geology of the area and supply appropriate geoscience references. This preliminary map is subject to change as more

information becomes available and analytical and other work is completed.

By mid-September, OGS geologists must prepare summaries describing what was seen in the field, the geology, mineral exploration potential and locations suitable for prospecting. This information is combined with reports from the other 30 to 40 OGS field investigations carried out over the summer and published in time for the annual Ontario Geoscience Research Seminar, held in December at Toronto. The Summary of Field Work and the other seminar presentations are a fast way to relay COMDA information to interested parties.

Analysis of rock samples collected during the summer continues to supply information to the OGS geologist, using specialized techniques such as age-dating, structural, mineralogical and chemical analysis. Three common methods used to analyze rock samples are polishing, thin-sectioning and chemical analysis.

Rock samples may be sawed and polished on one side to help observe the texture and structure of the rock. Detailed examination requires preparation of thin slabs of rock, approximately one-third the thickness of newspaper. These "thin sections" are glued to glass slides and examined using a special petrographic microscope to confirm the identity of minerals, examine the rock texture and interpret the processes of rock formation.

Chemical analysis requires that rock samples be ground to "pulp" with the consistency of flour. Fire-assay may be used to determine gold and silver content. Other analyses determine the chemical com-



In his Ottawa office, Howard Poulsen (right) discusses a rock sample collected from his field study of gold metallogeny in the Rainy River district with GSC mineral deposits co-worker and co-ordinator of federal COMDA Geoscience projects, Steve Green.

position of the whole rock. A complete analysis includes establishing the percentage levels of major elements as well as the ultra-trace elements that may occur in concentrations as low as a part per billion.

The OGS and the GSC have developed sophisticated computer systems to aid in the analysis and interpretation of geological and chemical analytical data. For example, alteration diagrams can be produced to depict how the rock has been chemically altered since its formation. Mineral deposits frequently have a characteristic host rock alteration associated with their emplacement.

The final geological report is written after examining collected data, relevant literature and making a geological inter-

pretation. A first draft is often released as an Open File Report to make the information available as soon as possible. Publication of the final report follows careful editing of the Open File Report and preparation of a final colored map incorporating all the changes made since the preliminary map was issued.

A similar process begins when GSC geologists return to Ottawa in September. Many of the samples they sent from the field have already been analyzed and prepared for their immediate examination.

GSC geologists have a number of channels available for the quick release of information gathered under COMDA activities. First is the annual Current Research volume for which

text must be submitted in October for publication the following January. There is also the GSC Current Activities Forum, held in Ottawa at the beginning of each year, where geologists can present work in progress and discuss it with representatives of industry, universities and the general public.

Finally, results of COMDA work can be released, like the OGS, as an open file report.

Although a geologist's "behind the scenes" research time at the OGS in Toronto or the GSC in Ottawa is not as strenuous as field work, it is no less demanding. A great deal of effort and expertise is required to provide the mineral exploration industry with accurate and useful reports and maps on Ontario's mineral potential.

## COMDA Geophysical Surveys Conducted in Northern Ontario

Clues for new mineral deposits are being found as a result of four COMDA Northern Ontario airborne geophysical surveys.

The first survey, an electromagnetic and magnetic study undertaken in late 1986, covered about 20,000 line kilometres near Dryden and revealed more than 16,000 areas where natural magnetic highs occur along with strong electromagnetic conductors.

These occurrences, known as anomaly intercepts, provide prospectors

and developers with an indication of where mineralization may lie. The survey produced 49 maps that were released in May 1987 and are available from the Mines and Minerals Division of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

The second and third surveys — aeromagnetic gradiometer surveys — were contracted by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) over 38,000 line kilometres in the Beardmore-Geraldton and

Kenora-Fort Frances areas this past summer.

These surveys will help in interpreting rock formations and structures hidden beneath glacial deposits. Maps produced by these surveys will be available from the Geological Survey of Canada in Open File format in May 1988.

Geologists and mineral explorationists use aeromagnetic gradiometer information to interpret rock structures in the search for new mineral deposits. These COMDA geophysi-

cal surveys help trace favorable geological units that may warrant detailed work and exploration, and they provide additional information on areas of the province with mineral exploration potential.

Results from the fourth survey — a helicopter electromagnetic survey managed by the Geological Survey of Canada in the Timmins-Chapleau area — indicate that the electromagnetic survey system can define the general topography of bedrock fea-

tures such as hills and valleys buried beneath thick glacial deposits more cheaply than systems used previously. Several new anomalies were located in previously unknown buried valleys and will be investigated during the summer of 1988.

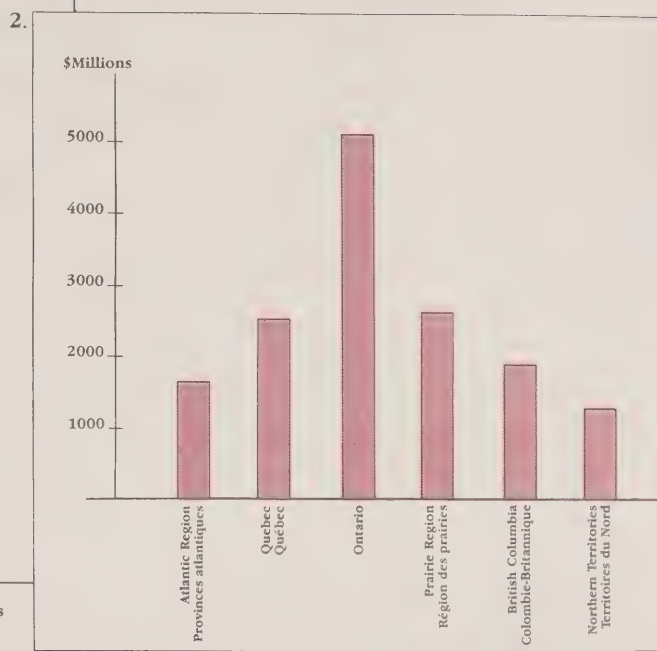
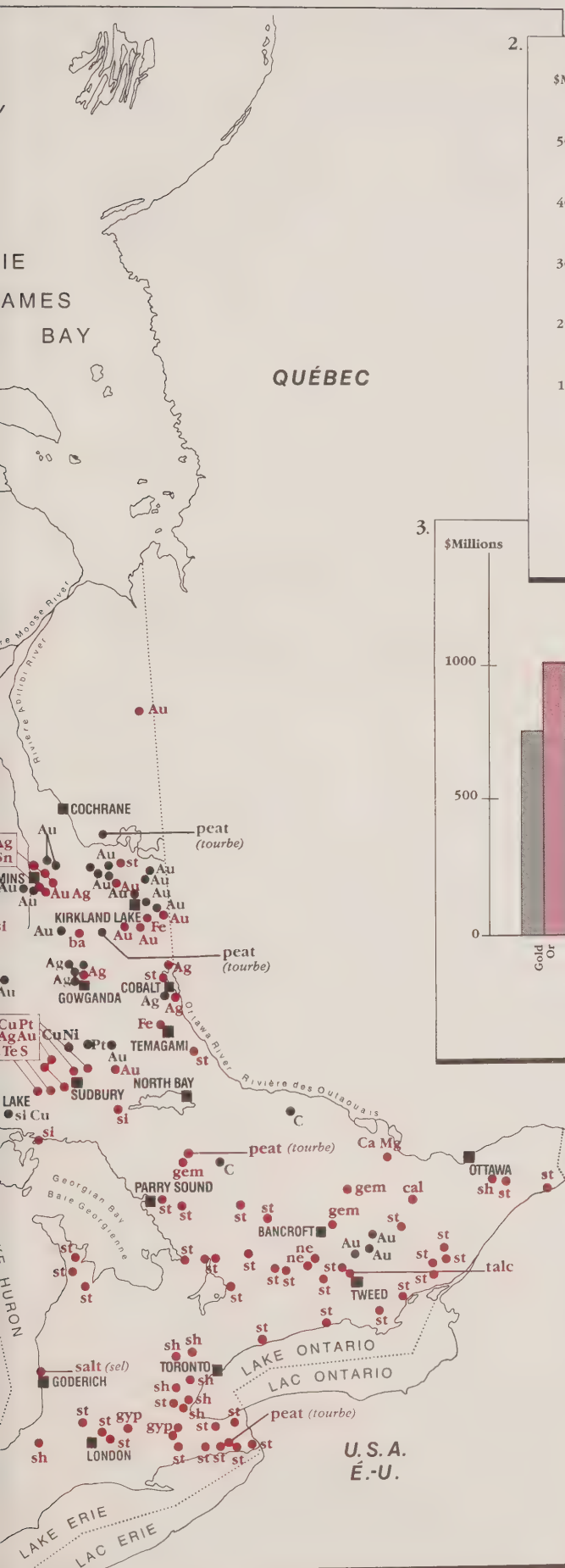
Information from these COMDA supported surveys will benefit mineral exploration and development in Northern Ontario, by providing additional knowledge about the geology.







# General Producer mineraux au Canada

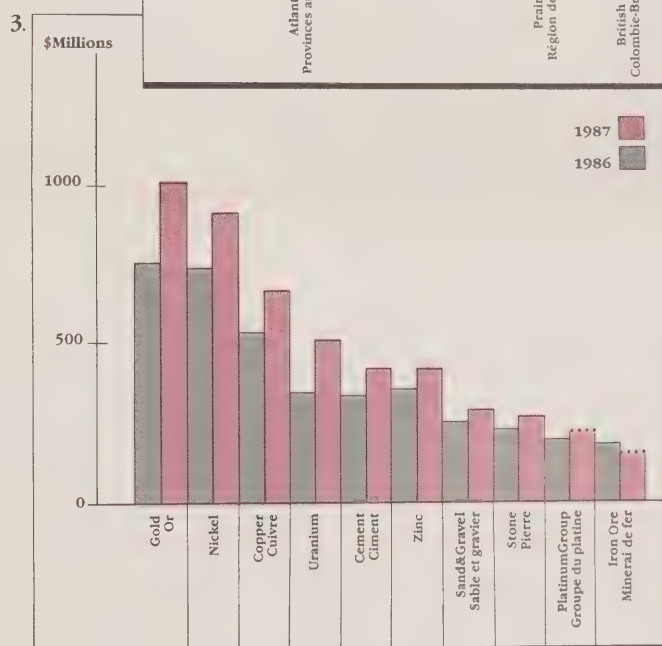


**Canada Non-Fuel Mineral Production**  
(excluding value of fuels and uranium)  
**1987**

**Production de minéraux non énergétiques du Canada** (à l'exception de la valeur des combustibles et de l'uranium)  
**1987**

In 1987, Ontario maintained its position as Canada's premier producer of non-fuel minerals with production twice the value of any other province.

En 1987, l'Ontario est restée le plus grand producteur de minéraux non énergétiques en accusant une production d'une valeur d'eux fois plus grande que celle des autres provinces.



**Ontario's Top Ten Mined Products 1986-1987**

**Les dix premiers produits exploités de l'Ontario 1986 à 1987**

Most of Ontario's top ten mineral products increased in value last year. For the first time, gold production exceeded \$1 billion in value to become as graph 1 shows the second metal in Ontario's history to do so.

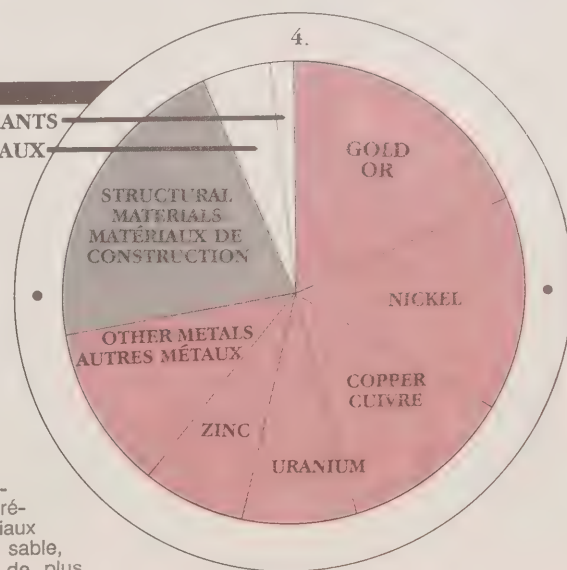
La valeur de la plupart des dix premiers minéraux de l'Ontario a augmenté l'année dernière. Pour la première fois, la production d'or a surpassé un milliard de dollars pour devenir, comme le montre le tableau 1, le deuxième métal à le faire dans l'histoire de la province.

**FUELS / CARBURANTS**  
**NON METALS / NON MÉTAUX**

## Ontario's 1987 Mineral Production Production ontarienne de minerais en 1987

Nearly three-quarters of the value of Ontario's mineral production is derived from mining metals. Structural materials (cement, clay, lime, sand, gravel and stone) account for an additional 21 per cent.

Presque trois-quarts de la valeur de la production des minéraux de l'Ontario est représenté par les métaux exploités. Les matériaux de construction (ciment, argile, chaux, sable, gravier et pierre) constituent 21 p. cent de plus.

















## COMDA backs safe, productive mining through backfill research

*Mine it out safely, and cost-effectively, and fill up the opening for maximum ground stability. That is the philosophy behind the applied ground control programs being carried out under COMDA's Productivity and Technology Program. This \$3.55-million program to support mining industry research into improved ground control techniques is being delivered by EMR's Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).*

Improving ground control is the key to safer, more productive metal mining in this province. As shallow and medium depth deposits are exhausted, deeper ore bodies must be mined. The deeper the deposit, the greater the rock stress involved and therefore underground mining support methods must be designed accordingly. Also, advances in mining methods made possible by new equipment mean that underground openings are larger than before and require more ground support.

Backfilling is the most common method of providing regional support and ground control within mines. Backfill, usually made up of mill tailings, is used to fill voids and to stabilize areas after ore has been mined. Producing suitable backfill material, using mill tailings, has been the subject of research by industry and government for years. For those mines in shallow to medium depth deposits, the preparation and placement of

backfill from mill tailings is well understood. However, in deeper mines where greater wall pressure and rock stress exist, the support contribution of currently-used backfill is not as well understood as it must be.

Determining what would make a suitable fill, how to prepare and place it, and what its behaviour will be once in place and how that behaviour may change over time, are critical questions for the mining industry. COMDA's support of eight backfill test projects being undertaken by Ontario's mining industry is directed at finding safe and cost-effective alternatives to the widely used methods of backfill.

Two of the projects nearing completion involve investigation of a material called *dense* or *paste* fill. Like usual fill, this material consists of mill tailings, water and a binder. Unlike usual fill, however, the water content is much reduced, amounting to only about 20 per cent by weight;

the binder may be cement or a combination of cement and fly ash. The research which is examining the best combination of materials and its placement and its behaviour in place is generating a great deal of interest in the mining community. The work is being carried out at the Dome Mine in South Porcupine and by INCO Ltd. at its Levack Mine.

For many metal mines in Ontario, paste fill has the potential to offer significant benefits in areas where traditionally-prepared backfill is more difficult to use. Paste fill appears able to withstand greater pressure, leading to substantially increased stability in underground workings.

If the apparent advantages of paste fill are realized, the mining industry will be able to extract a greater percentage of each ore body because the amount of ore that must be left as pillars to support mine openings can be reduced. The result will be an overall increase in cost-effectiveness and the industry's ability to compete in international markets. This will mean some assurance of longer term employment for mine workers and improved recovery of Canada's natural resources.

Another potential advantage of using paste fill could be reduced demand for additional backfill materials. Not all mill tailings are suitable for backfill and some mines periodically find themselves facing the need to procure suitable alternatives. This search may require costly surface quarrying operations. The development of better engineered backfill mixtures will enable mines to use more of their own tailings for backfilling.

Following the early development of the projects, Dome



Mines and INCO are now doing field testing. Selected areas of the Levack and South Porcupine operations are being backfilled with paste fills and monitoring equipment is placed in and adjacent to the test areas. As the fills cure, they are monitored by instrumentation and through physical sampling. The aim is to evaluate the relative effectiveness of various formulas of paste fill. This major field testing will enable mining researchers to determine the performance characteristics of the paste fill under dynamic and static loading conditions. Knowing how the fill behaves over time and under various pressure conditions and what effects nearby blasting has on the fill's characteristics is

*The potential benefits of applied ground control programs being investigated under eight COMDA-supported backfill projects is sparking great interest in the province's mining community. Two key projects that examine paste fill application are now nearing completion in Dome Mines, South Porcupine and INCO's Levack Mine. At the 600 level of the Dome Mine of Placer Dome Inc., above, Derek Sagan (left) and Dale Churche check the readout device used for monitoring earth pressure cells buried in backfill. The instrument, purchased through COMDA funds, determines stresses caused by backfill.*

essential if the paste backfill method is to be used in full-scale operations.

### Message from the Editors

In June 1985, Canada and Ontario signed a five-year, \$30-million Canada-Ontario Mineral Development Agreement (COMDA). COMDA is a subsidiary agreement under the Canada-Ontario Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), signed in 1984. ERDA was designed to co-ordinate federal and provincial expertise, and to eliminate possible conflicts and duplication of programs between the two levels of government.

Under COMDA, the federal government, through Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, (EMR) and the provincial government, through the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM), are each providing \$15-million to aid and encourage Ontario's mineral industry. The five key areas of activity are geoscience, mining productivity and technology, information exchange, economic development and public information, evaluation and administration.

The mining industry is also a major partner in COMDA, providing personnel and working sites for some of the Agreement's activities.

Of the five programs which make up the Agreement, the Geoscience Program has the largest share of the budget—\$18.4-million. Geological research, geophysical and geochemical surveys and mineral deposit studies are providing up-to-date data on potential sites of new supplies of traditional mineral resources as

well as deposits of other minerals. The geoscience activities are focused around established communities in the eastern Ontario, Parry Sound-Muskoka, Ignace, Sudbury-Cobalt, Beardmore-Geraldton, Kenora-Fort Frances and Timmins-Chapleau regions.

The Agreement's Information Exchange Program, valued at \$1.9-million, will improve the private sector's access to provincial government mineral information

files through development of an upgraded file-index-micro-film system, province-wide computerized data bases and electronic transfer of geoscience data.

Working in co-operation with the Ontario mining industry, the \$3.6-million Productivity and Technology Program is examining ways to increase efficiency and productivity in underground metal mines while maintaining and improving safety in mining.

(cont'd next page)



(from page 1)

**Opportunities and problems faced by the industrial minerals industry are the primary focus of the \$4.5-million Economic Development Program. Studies are being undertaken to provide more information on commodity specifications, current and potential uses of industrial minerals by industries, on new materials and on transportation as it affects the industry.**

**Some funds from this program were committed to the construction of the Harker-Holloway resource access road in the Kirkland Lake-Matheson area, an area with high mineral potential and exploration activity.**

**The Public Information, Evaluation and Administration Program ensures that the Agreement is properly administered and that the public is informed of its activities. As part of this program, the newsletter, "COMDA Review" will be published three times annually to inform Ontario residents of the activities being undertaken through COMDA and of the challenges and opportunities facing the Ontario minerals industry.**

**COMDA Review** is published in English and French, three times a year, by the Canada-Ontario Mineral Development Agreement (COMDA) to keep Ontario's mining and minerals industry and the communities dependent upon it, as well as Ontario residents in general, informed of COMDA activities.

COMDA Review is distributed free of charge through the offices of the Communications Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

The editorial board consists of members of the COMDA Management Committee and the Public Information Program Sub-Committee. Articles or information in COMDA Review may be reproduced without further authorization.

*COMDA Review welcomes your comments, ideas and items for the regular Newsbriefs column. The mailing address for COMDA Review is 55 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 606, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M2.*

## Study proves customized, geological maps can be created by computer system

*You might be a professional geologist working for a major mining company, an independent consulting geologist, an employee of a government department or a prospector. You have a good general idea about the area in Ontario that interests you, but you need information to continue your research.*

The information you need exists in print and on microfilm in some regional government geology offices but for real detail you may have to travel to several offices in Toronto. Time is against you. The exploration season in Ontario's North is short. Time and travel costs make researching in Toronto expensive. Where you should be is in the bush and soon you could be.

The Ontario team working on the Geoscience Spatial Information System is developing the technology that will soon provide you with regional access to information via telephone-computer-modem link.

It is a computer information system which can focus on specific regions, generating large- and small-scale maps of an area, right down to individual diamond drill holes by number.

By entering simple search codes, you will be able to access the information derived from every diamond drill sample recorded, obtain references and abstracts of previous studies of the rock formations and even information about previous mining efforts in this and adjoining locations.

And from this information, customized geological maps may be created.

The development of a computer system like this would, according to many people in the industry, be a tremendous breakthrough. Although it can't be dialed up through a PC and modem now, its development is well under way, according to Alaster Currie, manager of the Geoscience Data Centre for the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

Made possible by a COMDA grant of \$1.9-million, the Geoscience Data Centre has just completed and presented a pilot study that indicates the feasibility of such a system (the first ever in the field of geoscience).

An 80 km x 20 km area in northwestern Ontario was selected for the pilot study as representative of northern Ontario geography and because much data existed from previous geological studies.

The study looked at four practical phases of a computerized information inventory, namely, the nature and the form of the information to be put into the computer, the actual information storage procedures, the most effective means of retrieving the information from the database, and how to deliver the information to the end users most efficiently.

Alaster Currie uses an interesting analogy to explain the process: "Think of an information system like this one as a petroleum refinery," he says. "At the front end you load in everything from map co-ordinates to analyses of core sample and preliminary mining operations, descriptions of the ore body, the overburden and the topography of the region.

"Then, add to the preliminary feedstock such diverse elements as technical papers on specific geological points, studies of similar for-

mations and other data," continued Mr. Currie. "It's all relevant and relative.

"At the first level of the refining process you get 'big data' such as area maps with broad, general descriptions of the topography and geology. At each further step, the information becomes more focused, more specific, until, at the end, you have the purest, most specific data possible.

"Unlike a refinery, the user can rebuild the information relating only those elements required for the purpose. To do this, extensive work is required to re-format the data in ways that the computer can easily recognize and use. In computing parlance, this is the making of a 'relational database'."

For the purposes of the COMDA-financed study, the project was named GEOSIS—Geoscience Spatial Information System.

The operative word in the name is 'spatial', since the computer is able to relate the characteristics of any described feature (one space) to any or all of the other features described in the database (all spaces).

Ideally, GEOSIS would be developed to the point where a portable computer and modem hook-up would allow extensive research to be performed for any area in Ontario. Presently, it is not practical to transmit map graphics to a portable computer, but when the project goes ahead, any explorationist with a portable computer and access to a telephone will be able to get all the rest of the data. Perhaps the greatest benefit from the system will be that every time a geologist works in a region of Ontario, the information gained can be quickly added to the system allowing users earlier and speedier access to data.

## From waste to agglomerated stone

**Natural by-products of drilling, blasting and cutting stone from quarries are the fragments that can't be made into marketable sizes or shapes. Agglomerated stone products made from such fragments, are composed of 90 per cent natural stone or sand bonded by cements or resins. It is sometimes called "reconstituted marble" because of its similarity to natural marble. Agglomerated stone offers consistency in both color and pattern impossible to achieve with natural stone, and durability equal to that of natural stone. Above all else, agglomerated stone costs about half the price of equivalent natural stone, making it an attractive alternative to the building industry.**

**Realizing the potential for a provincially-based auxiliary industry, 30 tons of limestones, dolomites, marbles and silicates from 10 quarry operations across southern Ontario, were shipped to Italy. Breton S.p.A., a leading manufacturer of stone-processing equipment, agreed to provide trial manufacture of polished tile from the samples provided.**

**Known for their research and development work in the fabrication of stone cladding products, Breton produced finished tiles that retained much of the natural beauty of the original stone.**

**In mid-July, an industry panel was invited to evaluate the information gained from the tests with the corresponding mineral and rock producers. Selected spokesmen for each major sector in the building product industries attended the meeting, along with representatives of Breton S.p.A. and government officials from the Ministries of Northern Development and Mines and of Industry, Trade and Technology.**

**The keen interest of the private sector indicates that this auxiliary industry may well become established, providing more jobs and economic activity and enabling the established quarries to maximize revenue from their stone.**

## NEWS BRIEFS

### Economic Studies

The Ministry of Industry, Technology and Trade (MITT) and MNDM have completed a study of the impact of advanced ceramics on Ontario industry which was jointly funded by MITT and COMDA.

The study includes an assessment of ceramic powders and ceramic industry technologies, as well as an outline of the current level of adoption of products and processes.

The first draft of a background paper on the foundry industry in Ontario is nearly complete, according to the Industrial Minerals Section, MNDM. The study covers the significance of the foundry industry as a market sector

for industrial minerals. It also discusses industry trends, as well as implications for the supply of industrial minerals and derived products.

### Volcanic Stratigraphy Study

More than 50,000 feet of core drilled in the vicinity of the F-zone deposit at the Mattabi Mine has been moved from temporary storage for examination. An additional 20,000 feet has been catalogued as part of the program that is redefining the volcanic stratigraphy in the area of the massive sulphide deposit at Mattabi.

The results have been encouraging and will be reviewed in an upcoming issue of *COMDA Review*.

### MNDM Metallogenic Studies in Eastern Ontario

Sillimanite mineralization at both Clarendon and Otter Creek has been mapped at 1:2500: and a co-operative follow-up drilling program with the Tweed office of MNDM is planned for both sites.

A study of zinc values in various siliceous dolomites is underway. The purpose of this study is to characterize those rock types which host significant zinc deposits and thus provide indicators to potentially economic zinc mineralization elsewhere.

### Dryden Electromagnetic Survey

MNDM has released the results of an airborne electromagnetic survey of a 3850 km<sup>2</sup> area south

of Dryden. Funded largely by COMDA, the maps indicate fault lines and the distribution of certain types of rocks and minerals, as well as locating 16,741 electromagnetic anomaly intercepts. The survey greatly increases the regional geoscience database information for exploration personnel.

### Geoscience Seminars

The Ontario Geological Survey of the Mines and Minerals Division will host a Geoscience Research Seminar at the Metro Convention Centre in Toronto on December 15 and 16, 1987. Registration is on site. For further information, call the seminar co-ordinator at (416) 965-1546.

The Current Activities Forum of

the Geological Survey of Canada will be held January 18 to 20, 1988, at the Ottawa Congress Centre. Registration is on site and there is no charge. For further information call Michael McMullen at (613) 995-9466.

### Kenora-Fort Frances Beardmore-Geraldton Gradiometer Surveys

In the Kenora-Fort Frances area, gradiometer surveys have been completed over a total of 16 725 line kilometres and over a total of 21 288 line kilometres in the Beardmore-Geraldton area. The results will be available in both digital and map form by May, 1988 and will support regional geological mapping being carried out by the province.





### Natural stone for building

Increasingly, natural stone is being used for interior as well as exterior facing and whether polished or rough cut slabs, natural stone is more and more the preferred choice of facing material.

Under the Geoscience Program of COMDA, geologists are evaluating the properties of marbles and plutonic rocks from the Tweed and Bancroft areas.

1. The evaluation of marble and plutonic rock requires a series of steps to be performed before a final analysis of the rocks' properties can be made. Before breaking a sample for testing, Rob Grindrod (left) and John French drill a series of short holes in preparation for inserting wedges.
2. To exert pressure and crack the rock, John Harvey (left) and Rob Grindrod drive a wedge or "plug" between two



"feathers" — a method of quarrying stone that has been used for hundreds of years.

3. Rob Grindrod pries loose the cracked slab of rock.
4. The final stage in the quarrying phase, Rod Grindrod loads the trimmed sample (roughly 180 kg and 45 cm square) for transport to a commercial finishing plant for sawing and polishing. The finishing plant is the first step in determining the suitability of the samples as building stone.

## Mid-Ontario project looks to raise market share of Ontario building stone

*Natural stone is one of the world's oldest building materials. Modern architectural trends are once more specifying natural stone, such as granite, marble and flagstone, as a preferred interior and exterior finishing material. The increased demand for natural stone for building facings and adornments offers some practical opportunities and revenue potential for an established provincial industry that traditionally filled only local demand.*

In order to help expand and diversify Ontario's present building stone resources and markets, COMDA is supporting a building stone project in the Mid-Ontario region, including the Algonquin, Muskoka-Parry Sound and Bruce Peninsula districts.

In the Bruce Peninsula, five quarries have worked the thin-bedded dolomite of the Eramosa Member of the Amabel Formation for years.

Several long-established quarries in Parry Sound, across Georgian Bay from the Bruce area, produce similar end-use products from thin-splitting gneisses for essentially the same fieldstone market.

"We know what we have in the region," explains Peter Telford, manager of the Industrial Minerals Section of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines and the person responsible for the Mid-Ontario project.

"We know the region's rock formations and we know the quarry operators. We also know that a lot of the architectural stone being used in office, apartment and condominium developments in Toronto and other centres is being imported."

Over the years, quarry operators have used retail sales techniques, consistent with the needs of their customers. However, the demands of major developers and consulting architects for large quantities, specific standards, shapes and codes, require some changes in production and marketing methods if Ontario quarries are to compete with foreign suppliers.

"For some quarries, accepting a major building contract would have meant forsaking their traditional markets and customers for as much as a year to fill the order, given their limited production capacity," Telford says. "It would also be impossible to combine production from two or more quarries to fill one major order because of the variations in the color and grain of stone

from different locations in the same rock formation."

The Mid-Ontario project was designed to review alternatives that could increase the market share of Ontario building stone. It also reviews the feasibility of producing greater quantities and different types of stone and finding alternative uses for the stone that is being produced.

The first phase of the project, carried out by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS), involved a field assessment of the quantity and quality of present stone resources in the Bruce Peninsula area. The assessment also produced the first comprehensive directory and location map of all active dimension stone producers in Ontario.

As part of the effort to stimulate the building stone industry in Ontario, the Mid-Ontario project is also investigating the development of added-value products, consisting of natural stone tile and veneer products, for interior use. Eramosa, a warm beige and brown stone which boasts a unique "fleur-de-lis" pattern when cut parallel to its grain was chosen for the project.

Another phase of the Mid-Ontario project includes a field assessment by OGS of gneisses, metamorphic rocks with a granite-like constitution, found in the Parry Sound-Muskoka district. The gneisses form in coarse layers and can be split into layers which are ideal for exterior flagstone installations.

"Expansion of the industry is a tall order," Telford admits, "and one that will require the quarry operators to make major capital investment decisions. Fortunately there are programs in place and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines is working closely with the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Technology to assist with such major business developments."



# GEOSCIENCE INVESTIGATIONS

**T**he Geoscience Program, consisting of geological, geophysical and geochemical investigations, is being carried out in areas where production of metallic or industrial minerals is thought possible.

When the results of the COMDA projects are combined with information on known mineral occurrences, prospectors and geologists will be able to determine where similar or related minerals are likely to occur.

## THE OBJECTIVE:

- to increase the commercial development of Ontario's mineral resources,
- to identify geological environments favorable for the discovery of new supplies of traditional mineral resources,
- to diversify the mineral base of communities historically dependent upon a narrow range of mineral commodities.

## KENORA-FORT FRANCES AREA/ RÉGION DE KENORA-FORT FRANCES

1. ☉ Precambrian mapping of the Rat Portage Bay area, Lake of the Woods  
*Cartographie du précambrien de la région de Rat Portage Bay, lac des Bois*
2. ☉ Precambrian mapping of the Rowan-Kakagi Lakes area  
*Cartographie du précambrien de la région des lacs Rowan-Kakagi*
3. ☉ Mineral deposit studies and metallogenetic modelling in the Lake of the Woods area  
*Études et modélisation métallogénétique des gisements de minéraux dans la région du lac des Bois*
4. ☉ Mineral deposit studies in the Rowan-Kakagi-Lower Manitou Lakes area  
*Études des gisements de minéraux dans la région des lacs Rowan-Kakagi et Lower Manitou*
5. ☉ Quaternary mapping and drift geochemistry (1:50 000) of the Fort Frances-Rainy River area  
*Cartographie du quaternaire, géochimie des dépôts glaciaires de la région de Fort Frances-Rivière à la Pluie*
6. ☉ Aggregate Assessment Inventory Study northeast of Fort Frances  
*Inventaire de l'évaluation des agrégats au nord-est de Fort Frances*
7. ☉ Compilation of Geological Data Inventory Folios  
*Compilation des feuilles d'inventaire de données géologiques*
8. ■+■ Metallogenetic synthesis of the Rainy River district  
*Synthèse métallogénétique du district de Rivière à la Pluie*
9. ■+■ Lake of the Woods Quaternary and drift geochemistry study  
*Étude du quaternaire du lac des Bois et géochimie des dépôts glaciaires*
10. ■+■ Airborne magnetic gradiometer surveys, Kenora-Kakagi Lake area

Levés aériens au gradiomètre magnétique de la région de Kenora et du lac Kakagi

## IGNACE AREA RÉGION D'IGNACE

11. ☉ Precambrian mapping and mineral deposit studies near Dinorwic  
*Cartographie du précambrien et études des gisements de minéraux près de Dinorwic*
12. ☉ Compilation of Geological Data Inventory Folios  
*Compilation des feuilles d'inventaire de données géologiques*
13. ☉ Airborne electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical survey of the Dinorwic area  
*Levés aériens géophysiques électromagnétiques et magnétiques de la région de Dinorwic*
14. ☉ Industrial minerals inventory of the Ignace area  
*Inventaire des minéraux industriels de la région d'Ignace*
15. ■+■ Economic geology synthesis of base metal deposits, South Sturgeon Lake greenstone belt  
*Synthèse de la géologie économique des gisements de métaux communs, ceinture de roches vertes du sud du lac Sturgeon*

## BEARDMORE-GERALDTON AREA RÉGION DE BEARDMORE-GERALDTON

16. ☉ Precambrian mapping of 10 townships  
*Cartographie du précambrien de dix cantons*
17. ☉ Documentation of old mineral occurrences  
*Documentation sur les vieux gisements de minéraux*
18. ☉ Quaternary mapping of the area  
*Cartographie du quaternaire de la région*
19. ☉ Mineral deposit studies and metallogenetic modelling  
*Études des gisements de minéraux et modélisation métallogénétique*

20. ■+■ Surficial geology provenance mapping  
*Cartographie de l'origine géologique des formations superficielles*
21. ■+■ Airborne magnetic gradiometer survey  
*Levé aérien au gradiomètre magnétique*

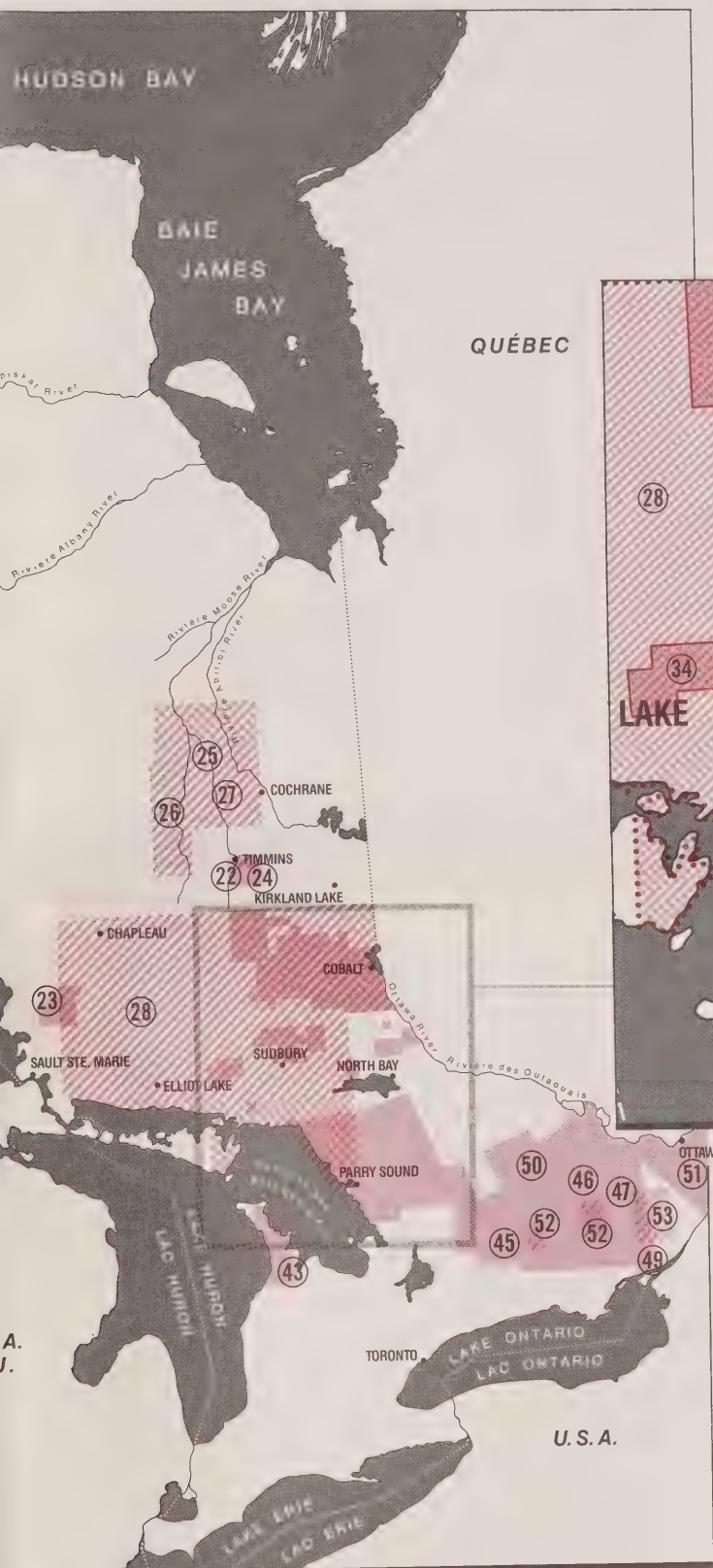
## TIMMINS-CHAPLEAU AREA/ RÉGION DE TIMMINS-CHAPLEAU

22. ☉ Detailed Precambrian mapping of the Timmins gold belt, Tisdale and Whitney townships  
*Cartographie détaillée du précambrien de la ceinture d'or de Timmins, et des cantons de Tisdale et Whitney*
23. ☉ Regional geochemistry, Batchawana area  
*Géochimie régionale, région de Batchawana*
24. ■+■ Geological evaluation of known gold deposits in the Timmins area and production of a metallogenetic map  
*Évaluation géologique des gisements d'or connus dans la région de Timmins et production d'une carte métallogénétique*
25. ■+■ Drilling to extend the Hudson Bay Lowland Quaternary stratigraphy to the Timmins-Matheson area  
*Forage visant à approfondir la stratigraphie quaternaire des basses terres de la baie d'Hudson jusqu'à la région de Timmins-Matheson*
26. ■+■ Mapping of the northern Chapleau and southern Groundhog River area  
*Cartographie de la région située au nord de Chapleau et au sud de la rivière Groundhog*
27. ■+■ Airborne and ground geophysical studies in the Smoky Falls-Fraserdale-Smooth Rock Falls area  
*Études géophysiques aériennes et terriennes dans la région de Smoky Falls-Fraserdale-Smooth Rock Falls*
28. ■+■ Geochemical reconnaissance of lake sediment and water surveys in the Canadian Shield





# ÉTUDES GÉOSCIENTIFIQUES



**L**e programme géoscientifique qui comporte des études géologiques, géophysiques et géochimiques est mis en oeuvre dans des régions où la production de minéraux métalliques ou de minéraux industriels présente des possibilités. Lorsque les résultats des projets de l'ECOEM seront combinés aux renseignements sur les gisements connus de minéraux, les prospecteurs et les géologues seront en mesure de déterminer les zones susceptibles de renfermer des minéraux semblables ou connexes.

## OBJECTIFS:

- intensifier l'exploitation commerciale des ressources minérales de l'Ontario;
- déterminer les milieux géologiques propices à la découverte de nouveaux approvisionnements en minéraux traditionnels;
- diversifier la base de ressources minérales des communautés qui dépendent depuis longtemps d'une gamme étroite de produits minéraux.

43. ☞ Building stone studies of Eramosa dolostone/  
*Études des pierres de taille du dolomite Eramosa*
44. ■+■ A geological synthesis of the shore of Georgian Bay  
*Synthèse géologique des rives de la Baie Georgienne*

## EASTERN ONTARIO EST DE L'ONTARIO

45. ☞ Study of Precambrian-Paleozoic unconformity and related mineral deposits  
*Étude de discordance précambrienne-paléozoïque et des gisements de minéraux connexes*
46. ☞ Building stone study near Tweed and Bancroft  
*Études des pierres de taille près de Tweed et Bancroft*
47. ☞ Compilation of specifications for refractory minerals  
*Compilation des spécifications relatives aux minéraux réfractaires*
48. ☞ Geoscientific studies of selected industrial mineral deposits  
*Études géoscientifiques de gisements choisis de minéraux industriels*
49. ☞ Studies of buried aggregate deposits in selected areas  
*Études de dépôts d'aggrégats enfouis dans des régions choisies*
50. ☞ Pegmatite studies near Bancroft  
*Études de pegmatite près de Bancroft*
51. ☞ Evaluation and identification of blending sands  
*Évaluation et identification des mélanges de sables*
52. ■+■ Mapping of titanium, siliceous dolomite and sillimanite areas in eastern Ontario  
*Cartographie des formations de titane, de dolomite siliceuse et de sillimanite de l'Est de l'Ontario*
53. ■+■ Surficial mapping in eastern Ontario  
*Cartographie des formations superficielles de l'Est de l'Ontario*

the western Cobalt Embayment  
*Cartographie du précambrien de la baie occidentale de Cobalt*

34. ☞ Compilation of Geological Data Inventory Folios  
*Compilation des feuilles d'inventaire de données géologiques*
35. ☞ Sudbury mineral occurrence study  
*Étude des gisements minéraux de la région de Sudbury*
36. ☞ Study of the depositional environments of Upper Cobalt Group rocks to determine their gold-bearing potential  
*Étude des milieux sédimentaires des roches du groupe de Cobalt supérieur afin de déterminer leur teneur aurifère*
37. ☞ Stratigraphic and geophysical study of Huronian sediments and underlying Archean topography  
*Étude stratigraphique et géophysique des sédiments huroniens et de la topographie archéenne sous-jacente*
38. ■+■ Metallogeny of mafic and ultramafic rocks within Nipissing Diabase

*Étude métallogénétique des roches mafiques et ultramafiques au sein de la diabase de Nipissing*

## MID-ONTARIO AREA RÉGION DU CENTRE DE L'ONTARIO

39. ☞ Detailed Precambrian mapping of the Ferrie River area  
*Cartographie détaillée du précambrien de la région de la Rivière Ferrie*
40. ☞ Quaternary mapping of the Lake Joseph-Sans Souci area  
*Cartographie du quaternaire de la région du lac Joseph-Sans Souci*
41. ☞ Aggregate resource inventory of the Regional Municipality of Muskoka and along highways 35, 121 and 69  
*Inventaire des agrégats de la municipalité régionale de Muskoka et le long des routes 35, 121 et 69*
42. ☞ Mineral deposit studies: pegmatites, carbonates and anorthosites  
*Études de gisements de minéraux: pegmatites, carbonates et anorthosites*

Reconnaissance géochimique des sédiments lacustres et études marines dans le bouclier canadien

## SUDBURY-COBLT AREA RÉGION DE SUDBURY-COBLT

29. ☞ Quaternary mapping and drift geochemistry, Shining Tree area  
*Cartographie du quaternaire et géochimie de la dérive, région de Shining Tree*

30. ☞ Metallogenetic study of the Temagami greenstone belt  
*Étude métallogénétique de la ceinture de roches vertes de Temagami*
31. ☞ Precambrian mapping of six townships, Temagami area  
*Cartographie du précambrien de six cantons, région de Temagami*
32. ☞ Mineral commodity study of the Temagami area  
*Études des minéraux de la région de Temagami*
33. ☞ Precambrian mapping of



# Une plus grande part du marché de la pierre de construction pour l'Ontario

La pierre naturelle est l'un des plus vieux matériaux de construction du monde. L'architecture contemporaine recommence à utiliser les dalles en pierre comme matériau de finition aussi bien à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur. La plus forte demande pour la pierre naturelle comme matériau de parement ou d'ornementation peut constituer une source de revenu intéressante pour l'industrie provinciale de la pierre qui, jusqu'à maintenant, n'a répondu qu'aux besoins locaux.

Plusieurs carrières pour une commande importante à cause des écarts de couleur et de grain de la pierre provenant de divers gisements de la même formation rocheuse;

Le projet de la région centrale de l'Ontario a été établi pour étudier les possibilités d'accroissement du marché des pierres de construction en Ontario. Il comprend une étude de faisabilité portant sur l'augmentation de la production et une plus grande variété des pierres de construction tout en recherchant d'autres débouchés pour les produits en pierre existants.

La première phase du projet, mise en oeuvre par la Commission géologique de l'Ontario (CGO), comprenait une évaluation sur place des quantités et des qualités des pierres actuellement extraites dans la région de la Péninsule Bruce.

Pour stimuler l'industrie de la pierre de construction en Ontario, le projet de la région centrale de l'Ontario porte aussi sur les produits finis en pierre comme les dalles ou les placages de pierre naturelle d'intérieur. On a notamment choisi la pierre d'Eramosa au belge et au brun chauds, qui donne un motif "fleur" unique quand elle est tranchée dans le sens du grain.

Un autre phase du projet de la région centrale de l'Ontario comprend l'évaluation in-situ des gneiss par la CGO. Ces roches métamorphiques, formées comme le granite, se retrouvent dans les districts de PARRY SOUND et de MUSKOKA. Les gneiss forment des strates épaisses et peuvent être découpés en dalles de deux à trois pouces d'épaisseur qui seraient idéales pour les dalles et les placages extérieurs.

Heureusement, il existe des programmes et le ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines travaille en collaboration avec le ministère de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de la Technologie de l'Ontario pour aider au développement des affaires;

Afin d'aider à l'expansion et à la diversification des ressources et des marchés, l'ECOEM met en oeuvre un projet de pierres de construction dans la région centrale de l'Ontario, y compris les districts d'Algonquin, de Muskoka-PARRY SOUND et de la Péninsule Bruce.

Dans la Péninsule Bruce, cinq carrières ont exploité pendant des années la dolomite finement feuilletée du membre Eramosa de la formation d'Amabel.

Plusieurs carrières établies depuis longtemps à PARRY SOUND, de l'autre côté de la baie George, fournissent des produits similaires quant à l'usage à partir de gneiss finement feuilletés et destinés au même marché.

"Nous connaissons nos ressources", explique M. Peter Tefford, directeur de la Section des minéraux industriels du ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines, responsable du projet de la région centrale de l'Ontario.

"Nous connaissons les formations rocheuses et les carrières de la région. Nous savons également qu'une grande partie des pierres de construction des immeubles de bureau, des maisons de la région de Toronto et des autres villes importantes est importée";

Au cours des années, les carrières métamorphiques, formées comme le granite, se retrouvent dans les districts de PARRY SOUND et de MUSKOKA. Les gneiss forment des strates épaisses et peuvent être découpés en dalles de deux à trois pouces d'épaisseur qui seraient idéales pour les dalles et les placages extérieurs.

"L'expansion de cette industrie est un projet d'envergure" admet M. Tefford et il ajoute: "un projet qui exige que les carriers prennent des décisions d'investissement majeurs. Heureusement, il existe des programmes et le ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines travaille en collaboration avec le ministère de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de la Technologie de l'Ontario pour aider au développement des affaires;

"Etant donnée la capacité de production limitée de certaines carrières, un contrat important aurait signifié l'arrêt momentané du marché local jusqu'à ce que le contrat soit entièrement exécuté" déclare M. Tefford. "De plus, il aurait été impossible de combiner les productions de



1. Analyse des propriétés de la roche en vue de l'évaluation du marbre et de la roche pluto-nique nécessaire diverses étapes. Avant de fendre un échantillon pour l'évaluation, John French percent une série de petits trous afin de pouvoir insérer des coins.

2. John Harvey (à gauche) et Rob Grindrod enfonce un coin ou un plot entre deux

3. Rob Grindrod détache le bloc en se servant d'un levier.

4. Dernière étape à la carrière.

5. Rob Grindrod charge les échantillons d'environ 45 cm<sup>2</sup> et 180 kg pour leur transport vers l'usine de finissage où ils seront débités à la scie et utilisés comme pierre de construction.

## Pierres naturelles utilisées en construction

De plus en plus d'architectes et de concepteurs de bâtiment reviennent aux matériaux naturels. Les pierres naturelles servent aux revêtements intérieurs et extérieurs sous forme de pierres polies ou de dalles en pierre obtenues par coupage. La pierre naturelle est d'avantage utilisée comme matériau de parement de qualité. Dans le cadre du programme géoscientifique, les géologues évaluent les caractéristiques des marbres et des roches plutoniques des régions de Tweed et de Bancroft.













# COMDA Review

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CANADA-ONTARIO MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

FALL 1990

## Nearing The End

*The 1985 Canada-Ontario Mineral Development Agreement is formally over; however, there is a carry-over period until April 1991 to complete the publication and distribution of COMDA results. As the accompanying articles in this fifth and final issue of the COMDA Review indicate, this historic agreement has been a great success.*

A five year commitment by the federal and provincial governments to aid and encourage Ontario's mining industry officially ended March 31, 1990. The Canada-Ontario Mineral Development Agreement (COMDA), was initiated April 1, 1985 to: increase commercial development of mineral resources, improve the flow of information to the private sector, identify opportunities for regional economic growth, improve road access to support mineral development, and increase the efficiency and productivity of Ontario's mineral industry while improving safety.

These objectives were met by distributing the \$30 million agreement into five programs. The \$18.35 million Geoscience Program concentrated on gathering geological, geochemical and geophysical data for the areas of Kenora-Fort Frances, Ignace, Beardmore-Geraldton, Timmins-Chapleau, Sudbury-Cobalt, the mid-Ontario region (Pary Sound-Muskoka), and eastern Ontario. The 55 projects undertaken have provided valuable information about each area's mineral resource potential. This information is vital for diversifying Ontario's min-

eral production and improving regional economies.

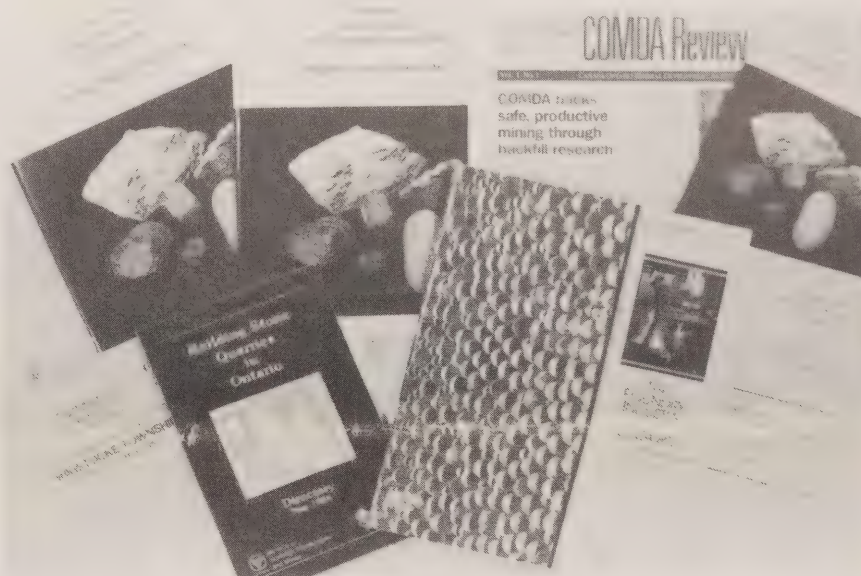
The Economic Development Program was granted \$4.5 million to examine the problems and constraints faced by Ontario's industrial minerals

companies to investigate the feasibility of mining newly discovered industrial mineral deposits and others to investigate the establishment of Ontario plants to serve new markets identified by COMDA.

sults of these trials have encouraged several mining companies to utilize the tested techniques in their operations. A COMDA report has been produced recommending standards for operating systems, programming languages and graphics to improve software portability between mines. In addition, a project was un-

der taken to develop computer software to simulate the stresses created as mining proceeds. This software will assist underground mining companies to design and operate their mines more efficiently and safely. The Information Exchange Program was established to increase the private sector's access to government information files. A prototype operating system was created which is capable of organizing and analyzing data gathered by government geoscientists and the mineral exploration industry. This database concept, referred to as GEOSIS (Geoscience Spatial Information System), has been well received by geologists, resource planners and others as a useful tool for gathering, manipulating and interpreting data. One project added 2,100 new documents into the GEOSCAN database bringing the number of documents available to mineral explorationists to well over 20,000. Another project created 1,640 new microfiche and 1,300 new records to cover the Sioux Lookout area adding to completed assessment and mineral files for Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury.

To keep the public informed about COMDA progress and its results, a public information component prepared annual reports covering each fiscal year of the agreement. As well, a booklet, "Ontario's Mineral Wealth," and a 16 minute video, "Hidden Heritage," were created to teach and inform interested individuals about the importance of Ontario's mineral industry and to show government's role in ensuring a sound mineral industry. Both have been widely distributed across the province. A bilingual travelling exhibit was prepared and displayed at a number of geoscience seminars throughout the province to increase awareness of COMDA activities. The COMDA Review, the newsletter you are now reading, was published to keep the mining industry, the general public, and other government agencies abreast of new developments and progress that occurred during the five year period of COMDA's existence.



Only a few of the many COMDA generated publications are shown here. More than 1,000 reports and maps have been issued to assist those exploring, developing or mining Ontario minerals.

industry and to improve road access to potential mineral resource areas. The COMDA funded portion of the 36 kilometre Harker-Holloway access road joining highways 66 and 101 in Northern Ontario was completed in 1986. The major goal of the Economic Development Program was to generate new uses and markets for industrial minerals and materials through a series of technical studies. These studies have led several

All projects under the \$3.55 million Productivity and Technology Program related to mining technology. Reducing stresses produced in underground mines by improving backfill techniques was one of the most significant problems addressed. To increase productivity and efficiency of mining while preserving safety, trials were conducted on new stoping sequences and the use of dense- and paste backfills. The promising re-

search results have encouraged several mining companies to utilize the tested techniques in their operations. A COMDA report has been produced recommending standards for operating systems, programming languages and graphics to improve software portability between mines. In addition, a project was un-

der taken to develop computer software to simulate the stresses created as mining proceeds. This software will assist underground mining companies to design and operate their mines more efficiently and safely. The Information Exchange Program was established to increase the private sector's access to government information files. A prototype operating system was created which is capable of organizing and analyzing

## NEWS BRIEFS

### AWARD WINNING HERITAGE



The 16 minute video "Hidden Heritage" produced by COMDA to provide a glimpse of some of the many metals and minerals found in Ontario, has received the gold award in the Industrial Technology category at the 1990 Houston International Film Festival. Education departments in Ontario, Quebec, P.E.I., Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba, N.W.T., and the Yukon have all recognized and accepted

The gold award given to the COMDA video "Hidden Heritage."

the video as a valuable and informative teaching aid. For those of us not in school, 134 cable stations across Canada have recorded "Hidden Heritage" for future broadcast.

### IT PAYS TO RESEARCH

COMDA Industrial Mineral Background Papers are worth looking at to get well researched evaluations on industrial mineral resource potential, markets and consumer uses. The published reports and those to come in this series are:

**IMBP 7**  
The Foundry Industry in Ontario and Outlook for Industrial Minerals

**IMBP 8**  
Fine China: Trials with Ontario Minerals

**IMBP 9**  
Advanced Ceramics: Impact on Ontario Industry

**IMBP 10**  
Eramosa Marble: Dimension Stone Resources and Market Potential

**IMBP 11**  
Inorganic Chemicals: Prospects for Ontario's Industrial Minerals

**IMBP 12**  
Gypsum in Northern Ontario: Resources and Market Potential

**IMBP 13**  
Developments in Building Products: Opportunities for Industrial Minerals

**IMBP 14**  
Microwaves and Minerals: I. Technology Review II. Tests of Ontario's Industrial Minerals

**IMBP 15**  
Synthetic Minerals: Potential Materials from Ontario Resources

**IMBP 16**  
Barite and Fluorspar in Ontario: Resources and Process Technology Review

**IMBP 17**  
High-Alumina Rocks in Ontario: Resources and Process Technology Review



# Geoscience Program Provides Many Benefits

The following examples are from but three of the 55 projects under the COMDA Geoscience Program. In addition to the positive impacts mentioned here, other COMDA projects have led to increased exploration activity elsewhere in the province. Eastern Ontario's known sand and gravel reserves have been increased by more than 50 per cent, new sources of drinking water have been found for three communities, and five new wollastonite occurrences have been discovered. COMDA outputs up to January 1, 1990 included 146 new or updated Geological Data Inventory Folios, Precambrian geology maps covering 3,455 km<sup>2</sup> at 1:15,840 scale and 4,582 km<sup>2</sup> at 1:50,000 scale, Quaternary geology maps covering 9,028 km<sup>2</sup> at 1:50,000 scale, and geochemical data for lake sediment material and waters covering 97,775 km<sup>2</sup>. Additionally, new geophysical information was obtained for the total magnetic field covering 11,451 km<sup>2</sup>, vertical magnetic gradient values were obtained for 7,602 km<sup>2</sup> and 16,741 electromagnetic anomalies located.

## Merits of Regional Geochemistry

John Fortescue, assisted by Elizabeth Vida and Arthur Nakashima, is managing the provincial COMDA project, "Regional Geochemistry, Batchawana Area." A total of four map areas have been surveyed and more than 2,400 lake sediment and water samples collected for analysis from 3,175 km<sup>2</sup>. This project has led to the development of a new series of colored regional geochemical maps and computer files available on diskette. Geoscientists wishing to utilize the data may do so on a personal computer or on maps of geochemical data. To obtain current environmental information, water samples were tested for pH and Ca and Mg content. To determine elemental abundance unaffected by atmospheric fallout, lake sediment deposited more than 100 years ago was sampled and analyzed for 32 elements.

The Trout Lake map, the first of the COMDA series of geochemical maps

to cover the Batchawana greenstone belt, was released in December 1989 coincident with the Ontario Mines and Minerals Symposium. This map, designed to help prospectors, has already led to staking of claims in an area of above average zinc values. The publication of results from this COMDA funded project led A.W. Murdy, Regional Manager of Noramco Explorations Inc. to write, "Recent geochemical results published by Dr. J. Fortescue have resulted in our acquiring by staking, a property in the Batchawana area .... His work and the other geoscience professionals at the survey, should be further encouraged and funded. Small companies use such results to acquire properties with mineral potential. We in turn employ local individuals to aid in the evaluation of such prospects. The spinoff work generated... may not always be recognized but I assure you it is of immense value to the people of Ontario."

## Charting Mining Potential

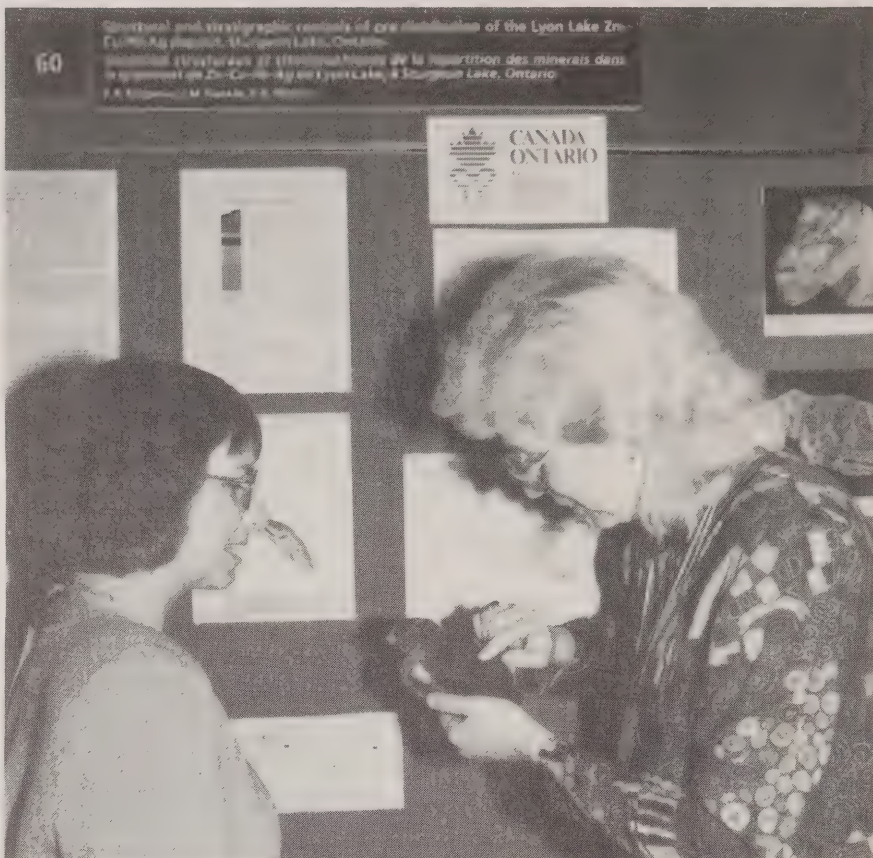
Inez Kettles and Penny Henderson studied and sampled glacial drift over an area of 4,600 km<sup>2</sup> for their federal COMDA project, "Precious Metals in Drift of the Frontenac Arch Area, Eastern Ontario." Detailed sampling and analysis revealed the composition of the various Quaternary deposits. As well as determining the mineral potential, this compositional data was used to evaluate the quality of aggregate resources, the effects of acid precipitation, and the concentration of elements useful in the determination of mineral potential.

Interpretation of the area's glacial history revealed that meltwaters from a wasting ice mass deposited sand and gravel in glacial lakes at various sites along the glacial margin. Such deposits now supply the local market demand for aggregates. It was observed that the older,

more compact Precambrian marbles resisted glacial scouring better than the more recently formed brittle and slabby Paleozoic limestones. Whereas the marble rocks were glacially transported in the order of 1 km, the Paleozoic limestones were transported at least 70 times further.

Trace element distribution in the glacial drift was found to reflect the composition of the underlying bedrock. The 700 samples collected and analyzed for Ag, As, Au, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Pt, U and Zn during this investigation revealed a number of rock-element associations. Precambrian marbles have higher than average Zn (zinc) levels, and As, Au, Cu, Fe and Hg are concentrated along a major structural zone -- the Robertson Lake mylonite zone. This information provides the natural background abun-

## Base Metal Project Pays Off

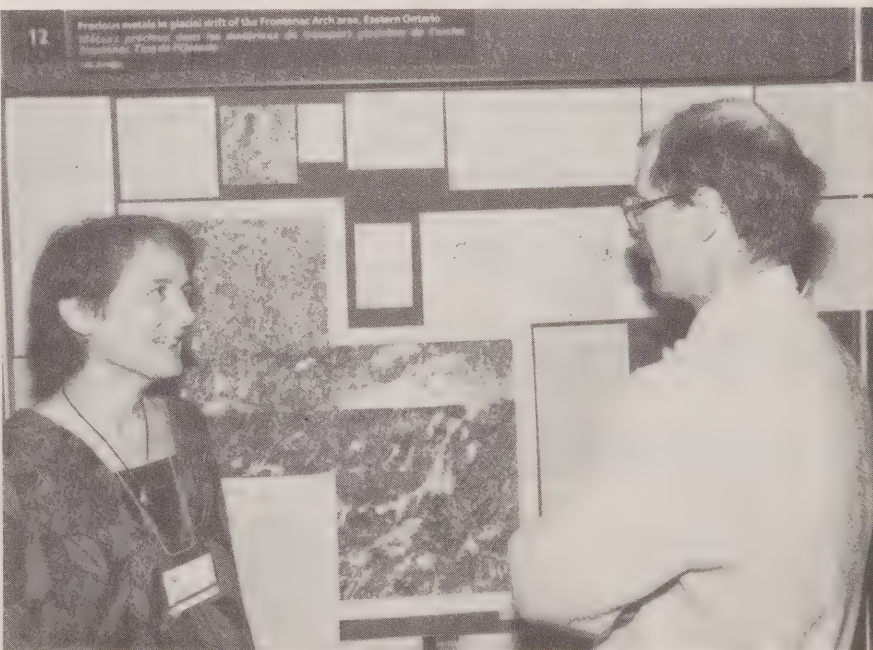


Liz Koopman (right), a graduate student at Carleton University explains the fine points of an ore sample from the Lyon Lake deposit to Stephanie Scully of the GSC's Mineral Resource Information Services unit.

Liz Koopman, Jim Franklin and Howard Poulsen have been successful with their federally sponsored COMDA project, "Structural and Stratigraphic Controls of Ore Distribution of the Lyon Lake Zn-Cu-Ag-Pb Deposit, Sturgeon Lake, Ontario." Aimed at a more detailed understanding of the geology near existing mines, their work has successfully added to previously known mineral information to reveal new mineral opportunities.

The Lyon Lake mine, one of the latest to be developed in the Sturgeon Lake area since the discovery of base metal deposits in 1969, began operations in 1980. Since then it has produced more than 2.6 million tonnes of zinc-copper-silver-lead ore. The COMDA project at this mine has led to the identification of rock structures and features that enabled mine geologists to reinterpret the mine geology and to discover new ore.

The results of this project have been doubly beneficial. Not only has more ore been discovered, providing economic stability to the community of Ignace, but our knowledge of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) ore deposits has been improved. Finding more VMS deposits is imperative if Ontario is to maintain its role as an internationally competitive supplier of base metals.



Inez Kettles, a member of the GSC's Quaternary Geology Subdivision, explains the results of her study of drift prospecting to GSC co-worker Rod Klassen.

dance of these elements in the area against which future changes brought about by acid precipita-

tion or other activities may be measured. Last, but not least, local concentrations of certain elements

indicate areas of mineral potential worth prospecting.



# First Annual GSC Minerals Colloquium Features COMDA

The first annual Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) Minerals Colloquium was held January 17-18, 1990 following the 1990 Current Activities Forum of January 15-17. The four-day event hosted a record total of 1,123 participants, the majority from across Canada. Some participants travelled from as far as the Soviet Union.

The displays and talks of the Colloquium, while focusing on the GSC's mineral program, provided both scientists and their counterparts in industry, university and government the opportunity to discuss issues pertinent to the minerals industry. Also highlighted were projects of the federal-provincial cooperative Mineral Development Agreements across Canada, including six displays relating to COMDA.

Twenty-two talks were given at the conference based on three themes -- Exploration Research, Modern and Ancient Massive Sulphide Deposits, and Precious Metals. The Colloquium began with the

first Lang lecture, named in honor of A.H. Lang, one of the GSC's renowned economic geologists. The lecture, "Noranda Massive Sulphide Deposits: A Guide to Exploration and Seafloor Sulphide Research," was given by David H. Watkins of Minnova Inc. and Harold L. Gibson of Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.

Over 100 poster displays, including six COMDA related exhibits, represented recent mineral-related research. A general display on the nature of COMDA was staffed by Bob Shannon and Julia Caslin of Energy Mines and Resources, and Ed Freeman of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. New materials provided at the display included the booklet "Ontario's Mineral Wealth" and the COMDA Annual Report for the fiscal years 1987-88 and 1988-89. The display also featured the four short TV vignettes produced as part of the "Hidden Heritage" video.

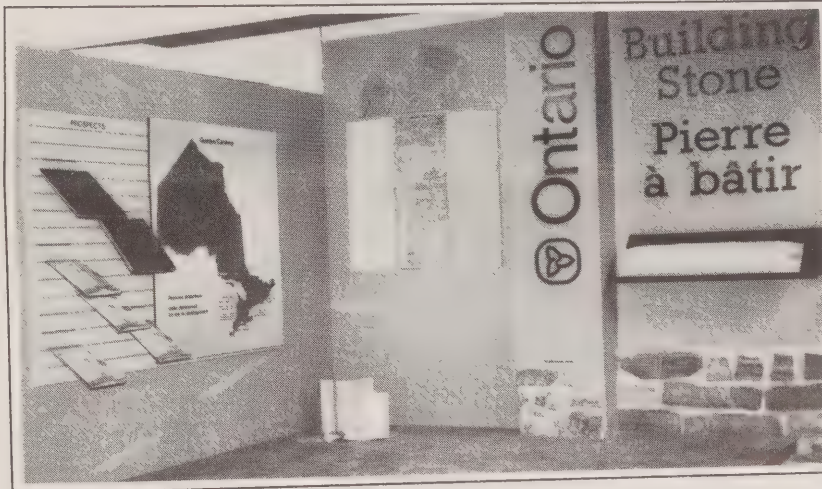


A few of the participants at the first GSC Minerals Colloquium discussing and examining the results of geoscience research conducted in 1989.

"Hidden Heritage" has been distributed to all school boards in Ontario. Copies are also available at all resident geologist of-

fices of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines and may also be borrowed from LM MediaMarketing Services

Limited. All TV stations in Ontario have been sent both the main video and the four vignettes for use as they feel appropriate.



## Promoting Ontario Building Stone

The variety of Ontario's natural stone was on display for a year for viewing by designers, developers and architects at Designers Walk, Toronto -- the province's premier design centre for building products. A portion of the exhibit, sponsored by COMDA's Economic Development Program, is shown in this photo.

## COMDA Projects Are Well Shown

Each year, at the Ontario Mines and Minerals Symposium and in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada's (GSC) Forum, a number of COMDA projects are exhibited and explained by project leaders. With the last field season to obtain data for the COMDA being completed in 1989, a number of geoscience projects were on show in December 1989 and January 1990.

The December Ontario Mines and Minerals Symposium held at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre was attended by 833 registrants of which nearly three-quarters were from industry. Among the 90 exhibits on display were 24 COMDA projects. The GSC Minerals Colloquium, held at the Ottawa Congress Centre in

January, included six COMDA displays. Additionally, reports on a number of the COMDA projects were presented as talks at the Toronto Symposium.

The talks and displays at the meetings covered the broad range of topics that constitute the COMDA geoscience program. Investigations of Precambrian areas, Quaternary deposits, regional geochemistry, geophysical survey techniques, industrial mineral potential, past mining activity, building stones, precious metals distribution in glacial drift, rock ages and volcanology were all on view. Project personnel staffing the exhibits reported considerable interest in the COMDA projects by those attending the meetings.



COMDA's Public Information Program provided a display and distributed copies of the latest COMDA Annual Report at the Geological Survey of Canada's Minerals Colloquium. Ed Freeman (left), a member of the Public Information Sub-committee, presents the first copy of the report to Steve Green, the GSC's COMDA Coordinator.



# Geoscience Program Provides Many Benefits

The following examples are from but three of the 55 projects under the COMDA Geoscience Program. In addition to the positive impacts mentioned here, other COMDA projects have led to increased exploration activity elsewhere in the province. Eastern Ontario's known sand and gravel reserves have been increased by more than 50 per cent, new sources of drinking water have been found for three communities, and five new wollastonite occurrences have been discovered. COMDA outputs up to January 1, 1990 included 146 new or updated Geological Data Inventory Folios, Precambrian geology maps covering 3,455 km<sup>2</sup> at 1:15,840 scale and 4,582 km<sup>2</sup> at 1:50,000 scale, Quaternary geology maps covering 9,028 km<sup>2</sup> at 1:50,000 scale, and geochemical data for lake sediment material and waters covering 97,775 km<sup>2</sup>. Additionally, new geophysical information was obtained for the total magnetic field covering 11,451 km<sup>2</sup>, vertical magnetic gradient values were obtained for 7,602 km<sup>2</sup> and 16,741 electromagnetic anomalies located.

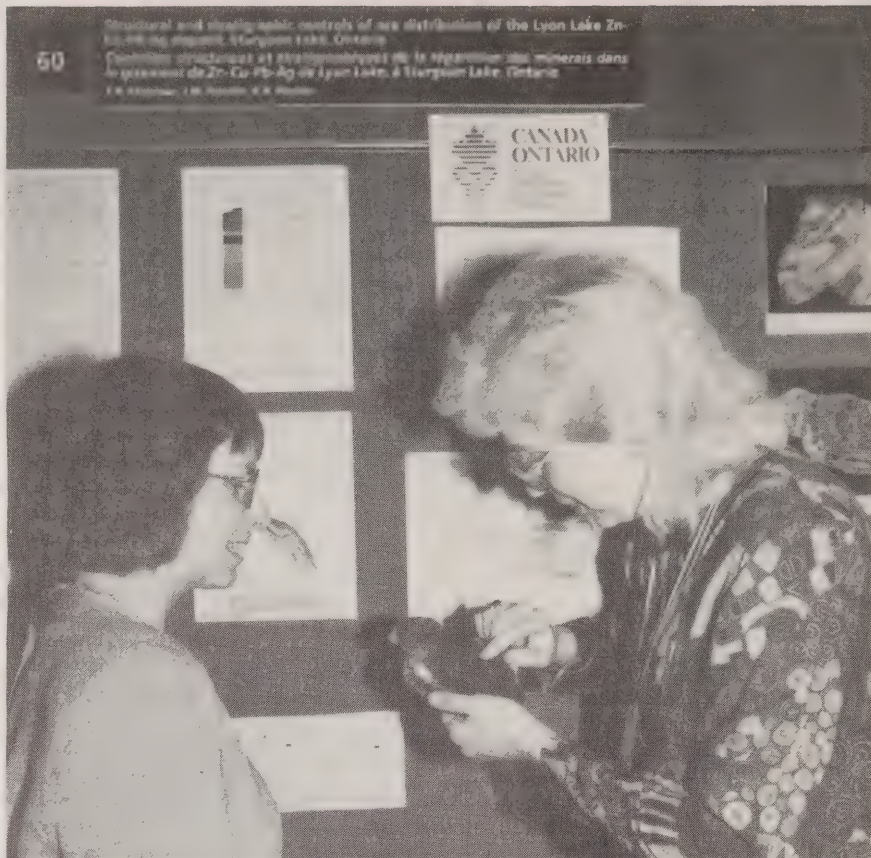
## Merits of Regional Geochemistry

John Fortescue, assisted by Elizabeth Vida and Arthur Nakashima, is managing the provincial COMDA project, "Regional Geochemistry, Batchawana Area." A total of four map areas have been surveyed and more than 2,400 lake sediment and water samples collected for analysis from 3,175 km<sup>2</sup>. This project has led to the development of a new series of colored regional geochemical maps and computer files available on diskette. Geoscientists wishing to utilize the data may do so on a personal computer or on maps of geochemical data. To obtain current environmental information, water samples were tested for pH and Ca and Mg content. To determine elemental abundance unaffected by atmospheric fallout, lake sediment deposited more than 100 years ago was sampled and analyzed for 32 elements.

The Trout Lake map, the first of the COMDA series of geochemical maps

to cover the Batchawana greenstone belt, was released in December 1989 coincident with the Ontario Mines and Minerals Symposium. This map, designed to help prospectors, has already led to staking of claims in an area of above average zinc values. The publication of results from this COMDA funded project led A.W. Murdy, Regional Manager of Noramco Explorations Inc. to write, "Recent geochemical results published by Dr. J. Fortescue have resulted in our acquiring by staking, a property in the Batchewana area .... His work and the other geoscience professionals at the survey, should be further encouraged and funded. Small companies use such results to acquire properties with mineral potential. We in turn employ local individuals to aid in the evaluation of such prospects. The spinoff work generated... may not always be recognized but I assure you it is of immense value to the people of Ontario."

## Base Metal Project Pays Off



Liz Koopman (right), a graduate student at Carleton University explains the fine points of an ore sample from the Lyon Lake deposit to Stephanie Scully of the GSC's Mineral Resource Information Services unit.

Liz Koopman, Jim Franklin and Howard Poulsen have been successful with their federally sponsored COMDA project, "Structural and Stratigraphic Controls of Ore Distribution of the Lyon Lake Zn-Cu-Ag-Pb Deposit, Sturgeon Lake, Ontario." Aimed at a more detailed understanding of the geology near existing mines, their work has successfully added to previously known mineral information to reveal new mineral opportunities.

The Lyon Lake mine, one of the latest to be developed in the Sturgeon Lake area since the discovery of base metal deposits in 1969, began operations in 1980. Since then it has produced more than 2.6 million tonnes of zinc-copper-silver-lead ore. The COMDA project at this mine has led to the identification of rock structures and features that enabled mine geologists to reinterpret the mine geology and to discover new ore.

The results of this project have been doubly beneficial. Not only has more ore been discovered, providing economic stability to the community of Ignace, but our knowledge of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) ore deposits has been improved. Finding more VMS deposits is imperative if Ontario is to maintain its role as an internationally competitive supplier of base metals.

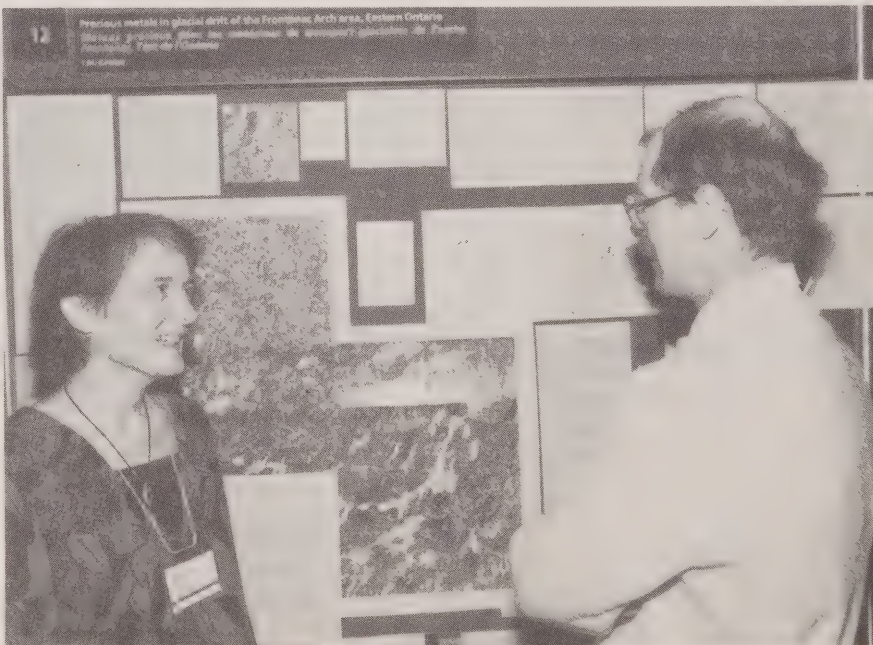
## Charting Mining Potential

Inez Kettles and Penny Henderson studied and sampled glacial drift over an area of 4,600 km<sup>2</sup> for their federal COMDA project, "Precious Metals in Drift of the Frontenac Arch Area, Eastern Ontario." Detailed sampling and analysis revealed the composition of the various Quaternary deposits. As well as determining the mineral potential, this compositional data was used to evaluate the quality of aggregate resources, the effects of acid precipitation, and the concentration of elements useful in the determination of mineral potential.

Interpretation of the area's glacial history revealed that meltwaters from a wasting ice mass deposited sand and gravel in glacial lakes at various sites along the glacial margin. Such deposits now supply the local market demand for aggregates. It was observed that the older,

more compact Precambrian marbles resisted glacial scouring better than the more recently formed brittle and slabby Paleozoic limestones. Whereas the marble rocks were glacially transported in the order of 1 km, the Paleozoic limestones were transported at least 70 times further.

Trace element distribution in the glacial drift was found to reflect the composition of the underlying bedrock. The 700 samples collected and analyzed for Ag, As, Au, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Pt, U and Zn during this investigation revealed a number of rock-element associations. Precambrian marbles have higher than average Zn (zinc) levels, and As, Au, Cu, Fe and Hg are concentrated along a major structural zone -- the Robertson Lake mylonite zone. This information provides the natural background abundance of these elements



Inez Kettles, a member of the GSC's Quaternary Geology Subdivision, explains the results of her study of drift prospecting to GSC co-worker Rod Klassen.

dance of these elements in the area against which future changes brought about by acid precipita-

tion or other activities may be measured. Last, but not least, local concentrations of certain elements

indicate areas of mineral potential worth prospecting.



# First Annual GSC Minerals Colloquium Features COMDA

The first annual Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) Minerals Colloquium was held January 17-18, 1990 following the 1990 Current Activities Forum of January 15-17. The four-day event hosted a record total of 1,123 participants, the majority from across Canada. Some participants travelled from as far as the Soviet Union.

The displays and talks of the Colloquium, while focusing on the GSC's mineral program, provided both scientists and their counterparts in industry, university and government the opportunity to discuss issues pertinent to the minerals industry. Also highlighted were projects of the federal-provincial cooperative Mineral Development Agreements across Canada, including six displays relating to COMDA.

Twenty-two talks were given at the conference based on three themes -- Exploration Research, Modern and Ancient Massive Sulphide Deposits, and Precious Metals. The Colloquium began with the

first Lang lecture, named in honor of A.H. Lang, one of the GSC's renowned economic geologists. The lecture, "Noranda Massive Sulphide Deposits: A Guide to Exploration and Seafloor Sulphide Research," was given by David H. Watkins of Minnova Inc. and Harold L. Gibson of Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.

Over 100 poster displays, including six COMDA related exhibits, represented recent mineral-related research. A general display on the nature of COMDA was staffed by Bob Shannon and Julia Caslin of Energy Mines and Resources, and Ed Freeman of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. New materials provided at the display included the booklet "Ontario's Mineral Wealth" and the COMDA Annual Report for the fiscal years 1987-88 and 1988-89. The display also featured the four short TV vignettes produced as part of the "Hidden Heritage" video.

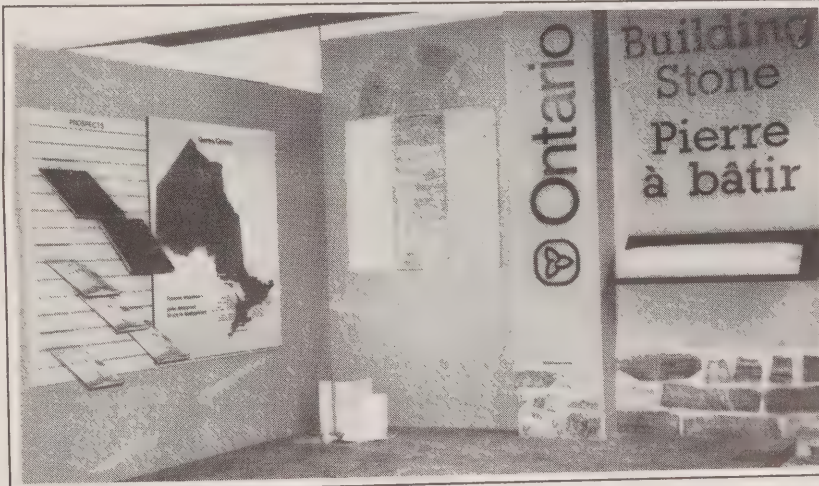


A few of the participants at the first GSC Minerals Colloquium discussing and examining the results of geoscience research conducted in 1989.

"Hidden Heritage" has been distributed to all school boards in Ontario. Copies are also available at all resident geologist of-

fices of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines and may also be borrowed from LM Media Marketing Services

Limited. All TV stations in Ontario have been sent both the main video and the four vignettes for use as they feel appropriate.



## Promoting Ontario Building Stone

The variety of Ontario's natural stone was on display for a year for viewing by designers, developers and architects at Designers Walk, Toronto -- the province's premier design centre for building products. A portion of the exhibit, sponsored by COMDA's Economic Development Program, is shown in this photo.

## COMDA Projects Are Well Shown

Each year, at the Ontario Mines and Minerals Symposium and in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada's (GSC) Forum, a number of COMDA projects are exhibited and explained by project leaders. With the last field season to obtain data for the COMDA being completed in 1989, a number of geoscience projects were on show in December 1989 and January 1990.

The December Ontario Mines and Minerals Symposium held at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre was attended by 833 registrants of which nearly three-quarters were from industry. Among the 90 exhibits on display were 24 COMDA projects. The GSC Minerals Colloquium, held at the Ottawa Congress Centre in

January, included six COMDA displays. Additionally, reports on a number of the COMDA projects were presented as talks at the Toronto Symposium.

The talks and displays at the meetings covered the broad range of topics that constitute the COMDA geoscience program. Investigations of Precambrian areas, Quaternary deposits, regional geochemistry, geophysical survey techniques, industrial mineral potential, past mining activity, building stones, precious metals distribution in glacial drift, rock ages and volcanology were all on view. Project personnel staffing the exhibits reported considerable interest in the COMDA projects by those attending the meetings.



COMDA's Public Information Program provided a display and distributed copies of the latest COMDA Annual Report at the Geological Survey of Canada's Minerals Colloquium. Ed Freeman (left), a member of the Public Information Sub-committee, presents the first copy of the report to Steve Green, the GSC's COMDA Coordinator.



# COMDA Research Benefits Mines

Under COMDA the governments of Canada and Ontario are supporting research by the Ontario mining industry toward improved methods of controlling ground stability in underground mines. Since 1986, the federal government through the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET) has committed \$2.6-million in addition to the industry's contribution of \$4.3-million to improved backfill techniques and processes.

Testing and evaluation of various backfill methodologies have been completed and final research reports are currently in preparation by the individual mine operators concerned. These reports, in addition to presentations at technical meetings, serve to transfer the new technology developed under COMDA to the mining industry as a whole.

Densified backfills, referred to as dense or paste fills, contain greatly reduced water content compared with standard fills. Such fills are stronger and allow cost savings through reduced demands for cement and construction of underground bulkheads. The mine operators involved in COMDA's dense backfill research projects have expressed their pleasure at the beneficial results -- including direct savings in the use of new binder alternatives for fill and substantially improved ground support.

## Dome Mine

Placer Dome's South Porcupine operation carried out two projects which dealt with the

production, placement, behaviour and development of specifications for paste fill. Benefits at the Dome Mine, in addition to reduced costs, included recovery of ore not possible with conventional backfill technology and improved utilization of mill tailings. For example, the use of conventional fill trans-

material, since only about 30 per cent of the mill tailings were suitable for such backfill. Using dense fill such shortages no longer occur, as dense fill can utilize a much greater percentage of the tailings. In addition to substantial cost savings, environmental improvements have occurred with

dent of Mines Technology at Falconbridge Limited, is pleased with the results to date from three research contracts signed under the COMDA. The first, a \$15,000 contract -- "Dewatering Schemes for Mine Backfill," reviewed mine fill dewatering methods world-wide and evaluated the advantages of utilizing paste fills. Fol-

terms of both technology and cost."

The second contract, "In Situ Monitoring and Computer Modelling of a Cemented Sill Mat and Confines during Tertiary Pillar Recovery," has led to significant improvements in the testing and numerical modelling of hydraulic backfills. Investigations to determine backfill quality in situ led Vary's research team to develop a highly successful backfill coring technique that allowed up to 90 per cent undisturbed recovery of even the weakest hydraulic backfills. This drilling technique was later varied to permit excellent core recovery and testing of cemented rockfills. Following the completion of this contract, Falconbridge has continued to develop and apply the modelling to various innovative fill designs in the company's new Deep Copper Zone and Craig Mine.

Falconbridge's third contract, "In Situ Properties of Backfill Alternatives in Ontario Mines," has already led to major improvements within the company's operating mines. Evaluation of available binder alternatives to stabilize hydraulic backfills has led to the adoption of cementitious slag binders in the company's Sudbury mines and cost savings of up to \$1-million per year. This COMDA project has also resulted in the testing of innovative backfill designs that have been adopted at some of the company's present operations.



Paste fill from copper/nickel mill tailings exiting a 5-inch diameter pipe. The paste fill, pumped 350 metres with only 0.4MPa pressure, is 79 per cent solids and has a natural angle of repose of approximately 64°.

ported by water underground involves the construction and installation of bulkheads to control water pressure in the fill. On average a minimum of four bulkheads at a cost of \$20,000 each are required per stope (the void left from mining ore). The use of paste fill has eliminated the need for bulkheads.

In the past, the mine was periodically short of conventional hydraulic fill

less waste material (tailings) stored on the earth's surface.

Because of the success of this COMDA backfill research project this mine has expanded its production and use of paste fill as an effective means of improving ground support and reducing mining costs.

## Falconbridge Limited

(Sudbury operations)  
John Vary, Superinten-

ting the results of this survey, Falconbridge initiated an aggressive \$440,000 internal research program into this technology with physical work and testing begun in 1988. The final physical testing of design and backfill costs is scheduled for 1990 after which a full feasibility study will be completed for one of Falconbridge's operating mines. As Vary reports, "the use of densified fills looks very attractive in

## COMDA Productivity and Technology Program Reports

Productivity and Technology Program reports provide information for underground miners wishing to use improved backfill techniques and new computer programs.

1. "Proceedings of a Research Project Review Meeting, Toronto, October 21, 1986." Technical Committee Co-chairmen: C.B. Graham and W.J. Logan; February 1987.

2. "Proceedings of a Research Project Review Meeting, Bells Corners, June 2-3, 1987." Technical Committee Co-chairmen: R.W.D. Clarke and W.J. Logan; June 1987.

3. "Computer Program Specifications for the Ontario Mining Industry." Mining Resource Engineering Limited, March 1987. DSS Contract Serial No: 23440-6-9009/01-SQ.

4. "Simulation of Bulk Mining at Depth with Backfill in Ontario Mines - Plasticity in the Boundary Element Method - Interim Report on Numerical Modelling - Year One." Terry D. Wiles, Inco Limited., February 9, 1988. DSS Contract Serial No. 23440-6-9033/01-SQ.

5. "Simulation of Bulk Mining at Depth with Backfill in Ontario Mines - Plasticity in the Boundary Element Method - Interim Report on Numerical Modeling - Year Three." Terry D. Wiles, Inco Limited, September 26, 1989 DSS Contract Serial No. 23440-6-9033/01-SQ.

6. "Simulation of Bulk Mining at Depth with Backfill - Field Monitoring Program - Interim Report - Year Two - Appendices B, C and D." David Landriault, Inco Limited, January 31, 1989. DSS Contract Serial No. 23440-6-9033/01-SQ.

7. "Simulation of Bulk Mining at Depth with Backfill - Field Monitoring Program - Interim Report - Year Three." David Landriault, Inco Limited, September 30, 1989. DSS Contract Serial No. 23440-6-9033/01-SQ.

8. "State-of-the-art Review of Dewatering Schemes for Mine Backfill." Falconbridge Limited, Sudbury Operations, June 1989. DSS Contract Serial No. OSQ85-00298.

9. "In-Situ Determination of Dewatered Alluvial Fill Properties in Ontario Mines." Denis Thibodeau, Inco Mines Research, March 31, 1988. DSS Contract Serial No. OSQ85-00297.

10. "An Evaluation of Binder Alternatives for Hydraulic Mill Tailings Backfill - Interim Report." DSS Contract Serial No. 23440-6-9011/01-SQ.

11. "In-Situ Monitoring and Computer Modeling of a Cemented Sill Mat and Confines During a Tertiary Stage Pillar Recovery - Appendices." June 1989.

12. "In-Situ Monitoring and Computer Modeling of a Cemented Sill Mat and Confines During a Tertiary Stage Pillar Recovery." Falconbridge Limited, Sudbury Operations June 1989. DSS Contract Serial No. OSQ85-00292.

13. "The Use of Consolidated Fills for Controlling Violent Pillar Failure in Ontario Mines." Denison Mines Limited. DSS Contract Serial No. 23440-6-9010/01-SQ.

For information on any of these backfill projects:

Raymond Gaetan, Mining Research Lab, CANMET, 555 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G1. Telephone (613) 995-4341.



## Ontario mineral exploration indicators 1987-1989

Mining Divisions	Claims Recorded			% change '88-'89	Assessment Work Recorded (in days of work)			% change '88-'89	
	1987	1988	1989		1987	1988	1989		
Kenora	5 211	3 358	2 875	- 14	276 661	443 544	205 619	- 54	Northwestern
Red Lake	4 512	2 286	1 841	- 19	261 741	457 501	132 620	- 71	
Patricia	5 540	2 400	1 558	- 35	691 582	556 155	344 611	- 38	
Thunder Bay	16 269	10 548	6 856	- 35	1 070 214	1 116 338	709 178	- 36	
Porcupine	8 934	6 252	4 724	- 24	807 277	573 160	522 490	- 9	Northeastern
Larder Lake	6 742	3 885	3 511	- 10	600 221	654 137	319 325	- 51	
Sudbury	5 777	893	761	- 15	77 041	304 792	96 015	- 68	
Sault Ste. Marie	4 880	6 131	1 257	- 80	350 321	513 862	410 294	- 20	
Southern Ontario	619	982	598	- 39	42 337	54 359	48 708	- 10	Southern
<b>Totals</b>	<b>58 484</b>	<b>36 735</b>	<b>23 981</b>	<b>- 35</b>	<b>4 177 395</b>	<b>4 673 848</b>	<b>2 788 860</b>	<b>- 40</b>	

## Mining divisions: Assessment work recorded (days) - 1989

Work Type	Kenora	Red Lake	Patricia	Thunder Bay	Porcupine	Larder Lake	Sudbury	Sault Ste. Marie	Southern Ontario
Manual Labour	533	546	517	1 641	1 283	845	1 297	201	85
Diamond Drilling	56 599	61 422	190 776	193 135	172 600	154 099	25 255	93 233	22 470
Geophysical Surveys	103 573	39 814	77 071	370 506	218 347	88 288	49 743	198 925	14 140
Geochemical Surveys	2 593	2 268	8 181	7 678	4 848	1 878	208	11 060	3 015
Geological Surveys	11 359	8 510	46 485	39 505	46 227	34 941	8 862	60 899	4 017
Land Surveys	0	0	3 570	4 320	1 270	2 940	0	280	0
Rock Drills & Other Power Equipment	9 538	11 897	7 705	57 883	38 878	11 816	7 528	27 218	2 497
Assays, Mineralogical Studies	20 270	8 163	10 306	33 541	38 657	23 902	10 761	17 885	2 479
Core Specimens	849	0	0	969	381	7 538	0	34	5
Shaft Sinking	304	0	0	0	0	78	0	560	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	397	0	0
<b>TOTALS (1989)</b>	<b>205 618</b>	<b>132 620</b>	<b>344 611</b>	<b>709 178</b>	<b>522 490</b>	<b>319 325</b>	<b>96 015</b>	<b>410 294</b>	<b>48 708</b>
<b>TOTALS (1988)</b>	<b>443 544</b>	<b>457 501</b>	<b>556 155</b>	<b>1 116 340</b>	<b>573 160</b>	<b>654 137</b>	<b>304 792</b>	<b>513 862</b>	<b>54 359</b>
	Northwestern				Northeastern				Southern

COMDA Review is published periodically by the Canada-Ontario Mineral Development Agreement (COMDA) to keep Ontario's mining and minerals industry and the communities dependent upon it, as well as Ontario residents in general, informed of COMDA activities.

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460 O'Connor Street  
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(613) 995-0530

## Mineral production in Ontario

		1988 <sup>r</sup>		1989 <sup>p</sup>	
	UNIT	VOLUME	\$ VALUE	VOLUME	\$ VALUE
METALS					
Antimony	kg	7 845	22 162	n.a.	n.a.
Bismuth	kg	8 430	130 058	3 265	48 289
Cadmium	kg	928 232	17 709 738	838 325	13 744 338
Calcium	kg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cobalt	kg	1 944 160	36 977 923	1 982 477	38 550 783
Copper	kg	279 659 461	882 535 344	261 120 694	892 891 768
Gold	kg	61 045	1 055 957 015 <sup>r</sup>	80 707	1 170 486 674
Iron Ore	tonne	2 940 456	n.a.	3 463 463	n.a.
Lead	kg	2 599 477	2 635 870	n.a.	n.a.
Magnesium	kg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nickel	kg	128 557 919	1 953 566 137	131 566 841	2 029 896 802
Platinum Group	kg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rare Earth	kg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Selenium	kg	208 674	5 710 781	179 787	3 515 555
Silver	kg	390 629	104 553 805	356 421	74 337 302
Tellurium	kg	9 915	621 000	5 851	228 135
Uranium (U)	kg	3 871 815	446 178 028	3 979 874	460 197 037
Yttrium	kg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Zinc	kg	320 204 223	529 297 581	267 455 822	578 239 487
Total Metals			\$5 369 497 854		\$5 564 521 433
NON-METALS					
Barite	tonne	n.a.	1 600 000	n.a.	1 800 000
Calcium Carbonate	tonne	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Gemstones	kg	n.a.	270 933	n.a.	551 689
Gypsum	tonne	1 480 112	16 213 254	1 491 915	13 556 435
Lizardite Filler	tonne	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nepheline Syenite	tonne	546 166	21 888 363	626 000	25 500 000
Peat	tonne	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Quartz	tonne	404 886	10 582 878	n.a.	n.a.
Salt	tonne	6 599 080	154 641 877	7 381 667	180 047 363
Sulphur in smelter gas	tonne	539 631	46 325 133	541 176	47 903 456
Sulphur (S)	tonne	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Talc, Pyrophyllite	tonne	n.a.	10 835 878	n.a.	10 578 859
Other non-metals	tonne	n.a.	941 810	n.a.	n.a.
Total Non-Metals			\$263 522 291		\$281 357 498
FUELS					
Natural Gas	cu.m.	503 422 000	64 372 571	493 000 000	50 789 000
Petroleum (crude)	cu.m.	190 573	33 767 577	244 000	33 334 000
Total Fuels			\$98 140 148		\$84 123 000
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS					
Cement	tonne	5 679 652	469 161 000	5 513 279	453 915 154
Clay Products	tonne	n.a.	131 384 000	n.a.	152 776 859
Lime	tonne	1 667 788	123 919 312	1 691 264	126 393 987
Sand and Gravel	tonne	104 838 000	336 156 000	96 699 265	329 648 921
Dimension Stone	tonne	incl. with stone	313 141 000	incl. with stone	316 068 059
Stone	tonne	68 460 000		56 869 877	
Total Structural Materials			\$1 373 761 312		\$1 378 802 890
GRAND TOTAL			\$7 104 921 605	\$7 308 904 821	
n.a. - not available					
r - revised					
p - preliminary					

n.a. - not available  
r - revised  
p - preliminary

Source: Information & Statistics Section, MNDM with additional information from EMR Canada

June 1990



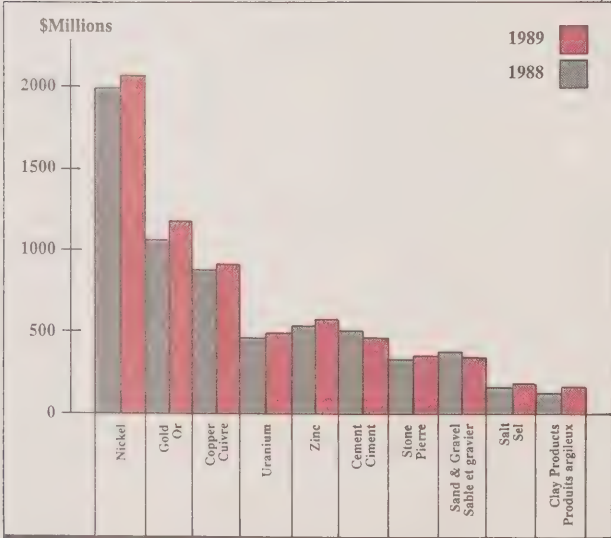
# ONTARIO: Canada's Premier Mineral Producer Premier producteur de minerais au Canada

Ontario is Canada's largest producer of non-fuel minerals. As the map and graphs show, Ontario's 1989 mineral production, valued at \$7.3 billion, overshadowed that of all other provinces and regions of Canada. More than three-quarters of this value is derived from metal mining, with an additional one-fifth from mining structural materials. It is with the help of COMDA and other geoscience programs in the province, that the mineral wealth of Ontario is assured for tomorrow's needs.

L'Ontario est le premier producteur canadien de produits minéraux non énergétiques. Comme l'indiquent la carte et les graphiques, la production minière de l'Ontario en 1989 est évaluée à 7,3 milliards de dollars, très loin devant toutes les autres provinces et régions du pays. Plus de 75 % de cette valeur provient des minerais métalliques et 20 % de l'extraction de produits de carrière. Grâce à l'ECOEM et aux autres programmes géoscientifiques de la province, le patrimoine minéral de l'Ontario pourra répondre aux besoins de demain.

### LEGEND/LÉGENDE

Ag	— silver ( <i>argent</i> )	Ni	— nickel
Au	— gold ( <i>or</i> )	Pb	— lead ( <i>plomb</i> )
ba	— barite	Pt	— platinum metals ( <i>groupe du platine</i> )
Ca	— calcium	S	— sulphur ( <i>soufre</i> )
cal	— calcite	salt	— ( <i>sel</i> )
Cd	— cadmium	Se	— selenium ( <i>sélénium</i> )
Co	— cobalt	sh	— shale ( <i>schiste</i> )
Cu	— copper ( <i>cuivre</i> )	si	— silica ( <i>silice</i> )
Fe	— iron ( <i>fer</i> )	Sn	— tin ( <i>étain</i> )
gem	— gemstones ( <i>Pierres précieuses</i> )	st	— stone ( <i>pietre</i> )
gyp	— gypsum ( <i>gypse</i> )	talc	— ( <i>talc</i> )
ka	— kaolin	Te	— tellurium
Mg	— magnesium ( <i>magnésium</i> )	U	— uranium
ne	— nepheline syenite ( <i>néphéline syénite</i> )	Y	— yttrium
		Zn	— zinc

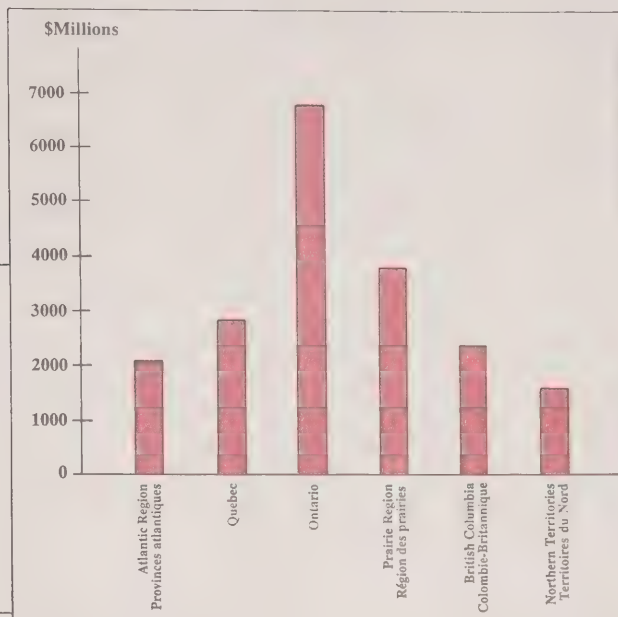
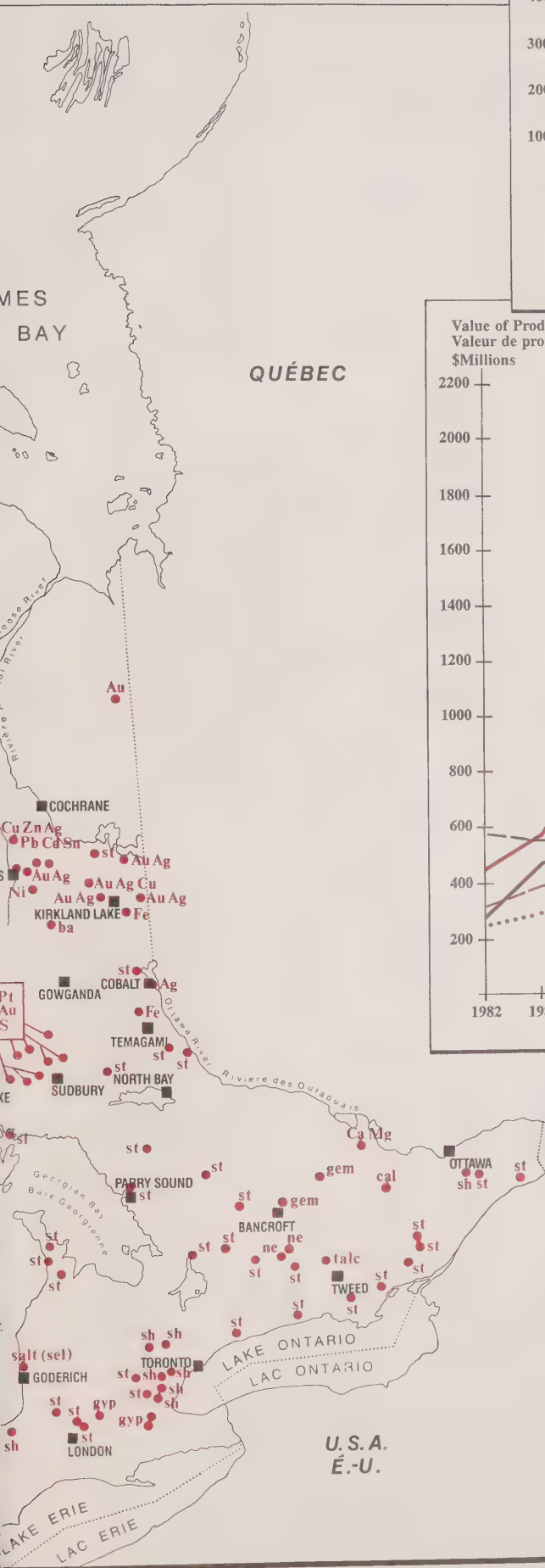


**Ontario's Top Ten Mined Products 1988-1989**  
Most of Ontario's top ten mineral products increased in value last year. For the first time, nickel production exceeded \$2 billion in value. Gold, even with lower prices, continued to exceed \$1 billion in value.

**Les dix premiers produits exploités de l'Ontario 1988 à 1989**  
La valeur de la plupart des dix premiers minéraux de l'Ontario a augmenté l'année dernière. Pour la première fois, la production de nickel a dépassé deux milliards de dollars. Malgré des prix plus bas, la production d'or a continué à dépasser un milliard de dollars.





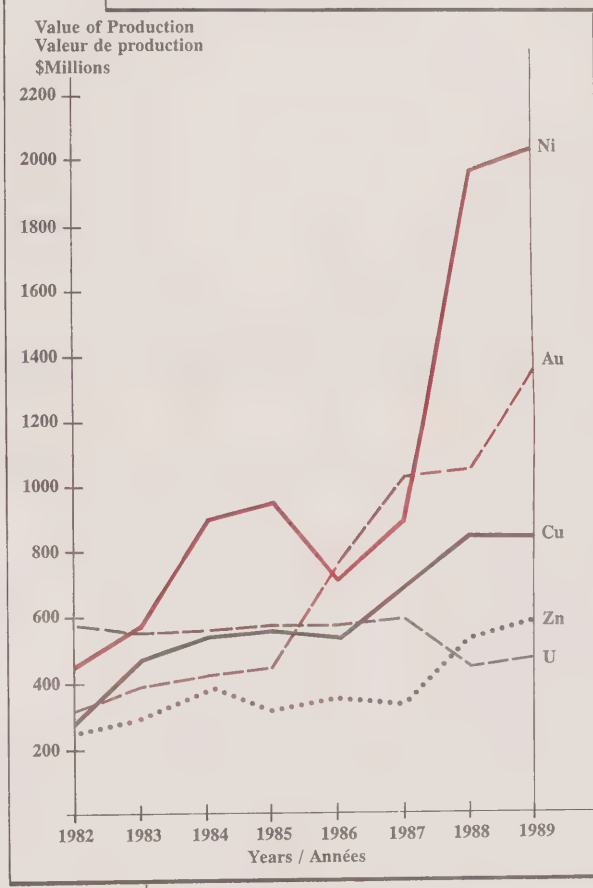


**Canada Non-Fuel Mineral Production**  
(excluding value of fuels and uranium)  
**1989**

In 1989, Ontario maintained its position as Canada's premier producer of non-fuel minerals with production twice the value of any other province.

**Production de minéraux non énergétiques du Canada**  
(à l'exception de la valeur des combustibles et de l'uranium)  
**1989**

En 1989, l'Ontario est resté le plus grand producteur de minéraux non énergétiques en accusant une production d'une valeur deux fois plus grande que celle des autres provinces.



**Ontario's Top Five Metals 1982-1989**

The effects of opening Ontario gold mines over the last four years, the impacts of the dramatic increase in the price of nickel and decrease in the price of uranium during the last two years are easily seen.

**Les cinq premiers métaux de l'Ontario 1982-1989**

Le diagramme indique clairement les effets de la découverte de gisements d'or dans la province depuis quatre ans et les effets de la hausse spectaculaire du prix du nickel et de la baisse du prix de l'uranium depuis deux ans.

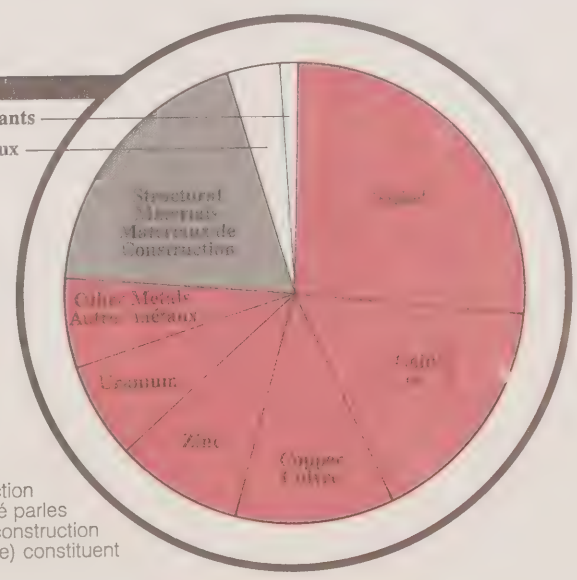
**Ontario's 1989 Mineral Production**

More than three-quarters of the value of Ontario's mineral production is derived from mining metals. Structural materials (cement, clay, lime, sand, gravel and stone) account for an additional 19 per cent.

**Production ontarienne de minéraux en 1989**

Plus de trois-quarts de la valeur de la production des minéraux de l'Ontario est représenté par les métaux exploités. Les matériaux de construction (ciment, argile, chaux, sable, gravier et pierre) constituent 19 p. cent de plus.

Fuels / Carburants  
Non Metals / Non métaux





Facteurs d'exploration minérale de l'Ontario 1987-1989

Division des mines	Concessions minières enregistrées			% de chang.			Journées de travail d'évaluation			% de chang.		
	1987	1988	1989	'88-'89	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	'88-'89	1987
Kenora	5 211	3 358	2 875	- 14	276 661	443 544	205 619	- 54	205 619	443 544	- 54	205 619
Red Lake	4 512	2 286	1 841	- 19	261 741	457 501	132 620	- 71	132 620	457 501	- 71	132 620
Patricia	5 540	2 400	1 558	- 35	691 582	556 155	344 611	- 38	344 611	556 155	- 38	344 611
Thunder Bay	16 269	10 548	6 856	- 35	1 070 214	1 116 338	709 178	- 36	709 178	1 116 338	- 36	709 178
Porcupine	8 934	6 252	4 724	- 24	807 277	573 160	522 490	- 9	522 490	573 160	- 9	522 490
Larder Lake	6 742	3 885	3 511	- 10	600 221	654 137	319 325	- 51	319 325	654 137	- 51	319 325
Sudbury	6 777	893	761	- 15	77 041	304 792	96 015	- 68	96 015	304 792	- 68	96 015
Sault Ste. Marie	4 880	6 131	1 257	- 80	350 321	513 862	410 294	- 20	410 294	513 862	- 20	410 294
Ontario du Sud	619	982	598	- 39	42 337	54 359	48 708	- 10	48 708	54 359	- 10	48 708
Totaux	58 484	36 735	23 981	- 35	4 177 395	4 673 848	2 788 860	- 40	2 788 860	4 673 848	- 40	2 788 860

Division des mines: Journées de travail d'évaluation - 1989

Genre de travail		Kenora		Red Lake		Patricia		Thunder Bay		Porcupine		Larder Lake		Sudbury		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario du Sud	
TOTALX (1989)	TOTALX (1988)	205 618	443 544	132 620	457 501	344 611	556 155	709 178	573 160	319 325	654 137	304 792	96 015	410 294	513 862	54 359	48 708	54 359	48 708
Travail manuel	533	546	546	422	190 776	517	1 641	1 283	1 283	845	154 099	25 255	1 297	93 233	22 470	85	22 470	93 233	22 470
Forage au diamant	56 599	61 422	59 814	39 814	77 071	8 181	7 678	4 848	218 347	88 288	1 878	49 743	25 255	198 925	14 140	3 015	14 140	198 925	14 140
Levés géophysiques	103 573	2 268	8 510	2 593	46 485	3 570	4 320	2 940	882 535	344 611	1 055 957	80 707	261 120	891 768	74 337	135	891 768	74 337	135
Levés géochimiques	2 593	8 181	3 570	7 705	33 541	969	381	381	38 657	7 538	23 902	10 761	7 528	27 218	17 885	5	27 218	17 885	5
Levés de terrains	9 538	11 897	9 538	11 897	57 883	33 541	38 657	38 657	38 878	11 816	23 902	10 761	7 528	27 218	17 885	5	27 218	17 885	5
Forçuses et autre équipement mécanique	20 270	8 163	20 270	8 163	10 306	33 541	969	381	38 657	7 538	23 902	10 761	7 528	27 218	17 885	5	27 218	17 885	5
Essais, études minéralogiques	849	304	849	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carottage	304	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aménagement de puits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Autre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

La production minérale en Ontario

MINÉRAUX MÉTALLIQUES	UNITÉ	VALEUR \$	VOLUME	VALEUR \$	VOLUME	MINÉRAUX NON MÉTALLIQUES	UNITÉ	VALEUR \$	VOLUME	COMBUSTIBLES	UNITÉ	VALEUR \$	VOLUME	MATÉRIAUX DE CONSTRUCTION	UNITÉ	VALEUR \$	VOLUME	Total des matériaux de construction	UNITÉ	VALEUR \$	VOLUME																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Antimoine	kg	7 845	22 162	130 058	17 709 738	Barite	tonne	n.a.	1 600 000	Calcite	tonne	n.a.	270 933	Chargé en lizarde	tonne	1 480 112	16 213 254	1 491 915	13 556 435	25 500 000	551 688	578 239 487	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 521 433	5 564 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## Rapports du programme de productivité et de technologie de l'ECOE

1. "Proceedings of a Research Project Review Meeting, Toronto, 21 octobre 1986." Coprésidents du comité technique : C.B. Graham et W.J. Logan; février 1987.
2. "Proceedings of a Research Project Review Meeting, Bell's Corners, June 2-3, 1987." Coprésidents du comité technique : R.W.D. Clarke et W.J. Logan; juin 1987.
3. "Computer Program Specifications for the Ontario Mining Industry." Mining Resource Engineering Limited, mars 1987. No de série du contrat du MAS : 2340-6-9009/01-SQ.
4. "Simulation of Bulk Mining at Depth with Backfill in Ontario Mines - Plasticity in the Boundary Element Method - Interim Report on Numerical Modelling - Year One." Terry D. Wiles, Inco Limited, 9 février 1988. No de série du contrat du MAS : 2340-6-9003/01-SQ.

5. "Simulation of Bulk Mining at Depth with Backfill in Ontario Mines - Plasticity in the Boundary Element Method - Interim Report on Numerical Modeling - Year Three," Terry D. Wiles, Inco Limited, 26 septembre 1989. No de série du contrat du MAS : 23440-6-9033/01-SQ.
6. "Simulation of Bulk Mining at Depth with Backfill - Field Monitoring Program - Interim Report - Year Two - Appendices B, C and D," David Landrautli, Inco Limited, 31 janvier 1989. No de série du contrat du MAS : 23440-6-9033/01-SQ.
7. "Simulation of Bulk Mining at Depth with Backfill - Field Monitoring Program - Interim Report - Year Three," David Landrautli, Inco Limited, 30 septembre 1989. No de série du contrat du MAS : 23440-6-9033/01-SQ.
8. "State-of-the-art Review of Dewatering Schemes for Mine Backfill," Falconbridge Limited, exploitation de Sudbury, juin 1989. No de série du contrat du MAS : OSQ85-00298.
9. "In-Situ Determination of Dewatered Alluvial Fill Properties in Ontario Mines," Denis Thibodeau, Inco Mines Research, 31 mars 1988. No de série du contrat du MAS : OSQ85-00297.

10. An Evaluation of Binder Alternatives for Hydraulic Mill Tailings Backfill - Interim Report. No de série du contrat du MAS : 2344-6-901 1/01-SQ.

11. "In-Situ Monitoring and Computer Modeling of a Cemented Sill Mat and Confines During a Ter-tary Stage Pillar Recovery - Appendices," Juin 1989.

12. "In-Situ Monitoring and Computer Modeling of a Cemented Sill Mat and Confines During a Ter-tary Stage Pillar Recovery," Falcoubridge Limited, exploitation de Sudbury, juin 1989. No de série du contrat du MAS : OSQ85-00297.

13. "The Use of Consolidated Fills for Controlling Violent Pillar Failure in Ontario Mines," Denison Mines Limited. No de série du contrat du MAS : 2344-6-9010/01-SQ.

Pour toute information sur ces projets sur les remblais:

Raymond Gaétan, Laboratoire de recherche minière, CANMET, 555, rue Booth, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0G1. Téléphone (613) 995-4341.

En vertu de l'ECODEM, les gouvernements du Canada et de l'Ontario supportent la recherche effectuée par l'industrie minière ontarienne en vue d'améliorer les méthodes de contrôle de la stabilité des terrains dans les mines souterraines. Depuis 1986, le gouvernement fédéral, par l'entremise du programme canadien de technologie des minéraux et de l'énergie (CANMET), a engagé une somme de 2,6 millions \$ en plus de la contribution de 3 millions \$ de l'industrie minière. L'amélioration des techniques et des procédés de forage, de l'évaluation de diverses méthodes de remblayage sont terminées, et les rapports de recherche finaux sont en préparation par les différents exploitants miniers concernés. Ces rapports, ajoutés aux présentations faites dans des séminaires techniques, servent à transférer la technologie nouvelle mise au point dans le cadre de l'ECODEM à l'ensemble de l'industrie minière.

Les remblais compacts, appelés remblais denses ou en pâte, contiennent des sables en eau très réduites par rapport aux remblais ordinaires. De tels remblais sont plus résistants et permettent d'arçer qu'ils requièrent un volume réduit de ciment et un nombre moindre de cloisons souterraines. Les exploitants miniers engagés dans des projets de ramblage sur les remblais denses ECODEM se sont dits satisfaisants, y compris les économes directes découlant de l'utilisation de nouveaux procédés de remplacement pour les remblais et de l'amélioration considérable du soutien

méthodes de remblayage classiques et de mieux utiliser les résidus de concentré. Par exemple, le transport de remblai ordinaire ne suscite pas de problème dans l'eau d'un mine souterrain, mais la construction et l'installation de cloisons pour résister à la pression de l'eau dans le remblai. En moyenne, il faut compter au moins quatre cloisons de 20 000 \$ chacune par chambre d'abattage (espace vide laissé par le soutènement et de réduire le moyen efficace d'améliorer la remblayage comme les pâtes utilisées dans la production et l'augmentation des remblais, cette mine a les remblais, l'ECOE de recherche sur le succès de ce projet sont stockés en surface. En raison du succès de ces projets, il est moins résiduellement parce qu'il y a des avantages pour l'environnement, ils se comportent des réductions considérables les résidus. En plus, un pourcentage beaucoup plus élevé de résidus est utilisé pour le remblayage.

Mine Backfill," consistait à examiner les méthodes d'essa-  
sorage des remblais de mine  
en usage dans le monde  
et à évaluer les avantages  
dont sur les résultats de  
cette étude, Falconbridge a  
lancé un programme  
vigoureux de recherche in-  
termédiaire de 440 000 \$ sur cette  
technologie; les travaux phys-  
iques et les essais ont dé-  
buté en 1988. Comme le  
rapporte Vary, "l'utilisation de

paté de résidus du traitement du cuivre et du nickel sortant d'un conduit de 5 po de diamètre. La pâte, pompée sur une distance de 350 m à une pression de seulement 0,4 MPa, est composée à 79 % de produits solides et son angle de talus naturel est d'environ 64°.



minéral abattu). L'utilisation de remblais en pâte a éliminé le besoin de cloisons. Dans le passé, la mine manquait régulièrement de remblai hydraulique ordinaire car, des résidus de concentrateur, à peine 30 % environ convertaient comme remblai. Avec les remblais denses, ces pénuries ne se produisent plus, car ces remblais

remblais denses semble très prometteuse en termes de technologie et de coût. "Le deuxième contrat, intitulé "In Situ Monitoring and Computer Modeling of a Cemented Sill Mat and Confining during Teritary Pillar Recovery," a mené à des améliorations importantes dans les essais et la modélisation numérique des remblais hydrauliques. Des recherches visant à déterminer in situ la qualité des remblais ont mené l'équipe de Vay à mettre au point une technique très efficace de recyclage des remblais perturbant sans mettre en danger la sécurité des remblais hydrauliques, même les plus faibles. Cette technique de forage a ensuite été modifiée pour permettre une excellente récupération des carottes et l'essai de remblais de pierre cimentée. Ce contrat achevé, Falconbridge a continué de perfectionner la modification et de l'appliquer à divers modèles nouveaux de remblais dans la nouvelle zone Deep Copper et la mine Craig de la société.

Le troisième contrat de la Falconbridge, intitulé "In Situ Properties of Backfill Alternatives in Ontario Mines," a déjà mené à des améliorations importantes dans les mines en exploitation de la société. L'évaluation de liants de remplacement existants pour stabiliser les remblais hydrauliques a mené à l'adoption de liants de liant cimenteux dans les mines de Sudbury de la société et à des réductions de coûts atteignant 1 million \$ par an. Ce projet ECOM a aussi conduit à l'expérimentation de nouveaux modèles de remblais qui ont été adoptés dans certains exploitations actuelles de la société.



# L'ECOEEM à l'honneur au premier colloque annuel sur les ressources minérales de la CGC



Quelques participants du premier colloque sur les minéraux de la CGC en train d'examiner les résultats des recherches géoscientifiques effectuées en 1989.

lario. Des copies sont disponibles dans tous les bureaux de géologues résidents du Ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines, et peuvent aussi être empruntées chez LM Media Marketing Services Limited. Tous les réseaux de télévision de l'Ontario ont reçu le vidéo et les quatre vignettes pour les diffuser à leur discrétion.

1988-1989. La présentation a aussi comporté quatre courtes vignettes télévisées dans le cadre du vidéo "Un patrimoine caché." Ce dernier a été distribué dans tous les conseils scolaires de l'Ontario.

1988-1989. La présentation a aussi comporté quatre courtes vignettes télévisées dans le cadre du vidéo "Un patrimoine caché." Ce dernier a été distribué dans tous les conseils scolaires de l'Ontario.

Le premier Colloque annuel sur les ressources minérales de la Commission géologique du Canada (CGC) a eu lieu les 17 et 18 janvier 1990 à la suite du Forum de la Commission géologique du Canada (CGC) à l'honneur de A. H. Lang, un des illustres spécialistes de la CGC en géologie économique. La conférence, initiée par le ministre des Ressources naturelles, a débuté avec la première conférence Lang, nommée en l'honneur de A. H. Lang, Harold L. Gibson de Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. Plus de 100 présentations d'affiches, y compris six présentations sur l'ECOEEM, démontrent les efforts récents en matière de recherche sur les minéraux. Une présentation générale sur la nature de l'ECOEEM a été animée par Bob Shannon et Julia Caslin d'Énergie, Mines et Ressources, et par Ed Freeman du Ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines de l'Ontario. De nouveaux documents ont été rendus publics lors de la présentation, notamment la brochure "Richesses minérales de l'Ontario" et le rapport annuel de l'ECOEEM pour les années financières 1987-1988 et 1988-1989.

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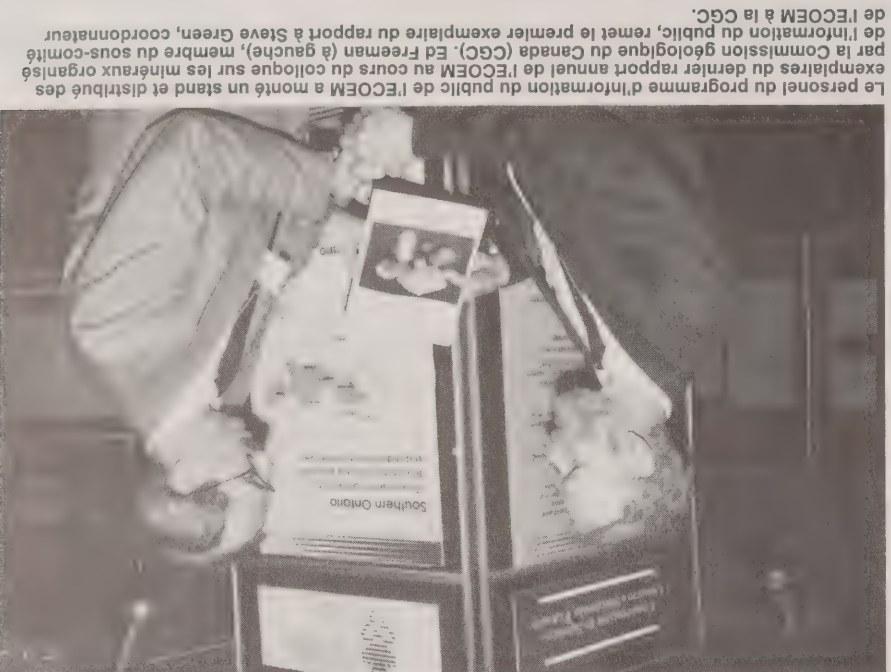


Promotion de la pierre à bâtir de l'Ontario (Toronto) - le premier centre ontarien d'esthétique industrielle concerne les diverses pierres naturelles de l'Ontario à Designers Walk. Pendant un an, les dessinateurs, entrepreneurs et architectes ont pu admirer les divers matériaux de construction. Sur la photo, on peut voir une partie de l'exposition financée par le programme de développement économique de l'ECOEEM.

## Projets ECOEM à l'honneur

Chaque année, lors du Symposium sur les mines et les minéraux de l'Ontario et en conjonction avec le Forum de la Commission géologique du Canada (CGC), plusieurs projets ECOEM sont présentés et expliqués par les chargés de projet. La dernière occasion de collecter des renseignements sur les projets ECOEM ont été présentés lors des rencontres lors du Symposium de Toronto. Les allocutions et les présentations lors des rencontres ont porté sur toute la gamme des sujets qui constituent le programme géoscientifique de l'ECOEEM. Tous les sujets de recherche ont été abordés: les régions précambriennes, les gisements du Quaternaire, la géochimie régionale, les techniques de levé géophysique, le potentiel minier industriel, l'activité minière passée, les pierres de construction, la réparation des métaux précieux dans les dépôts glaciaires, la datation des roches et la volcanologie. Les participants ont manifesté beaucoup d'intérêt pour les projets ECOEM.

Le Symposium sur les mines et les minéraux de l'Ontario, tenu en décembre au Metro Toronto Convention Centre, a accueilli 833 participants, dont près des trois quarts de l'industrie. Des 90 présentations, il y a eu 24 projets ECOEM. Le Colloque sur les ressources minérales de la CGC, tenu au Centre des congrès d'Ottawa en janvier, comportait six présentations sur l'ECOEEM. En outre,



Le personnel du programme d'information du public de l'ECOEEM a monté un stand et distribué des exemplaires du dernier rapport annuel de l'ECOEEM au cours du colloque sur les minéraux organisés par la Commission géologique du Canada (CGC). Ed Freeman (à gauche), membre du sous-comité de l'information du public, remet le premier exemplaire du rapport à Steve Green, coordonnateur de l'ECOEEM à la CGC.



# Le programme géoscientifique offre de nombreux avantages

## Le projet relatif aux métaux communs est rentable



Liz Koopman (à droite), étudiante de deuxième cycle à l'Université Carleton, décrit en détail un échantillon de minerai extrait du gisement du lac Lyon à Stephanie Scully, membre de la section des services d'information sur les ressources minérales de la CGC.

Quelques exemples susmentionnés ne sont tirés que de trois des 55 projets réalisés dans le cadre du Programme géoscientifique ECOEM. En plus des retombées susmentionnées, d'autres projets ECOEM ont stimulé l'effort d'exploration ailleurs dans la province. Les réserves connues de sable et de gravier de l'Est ontarien ont augmentées de plus de 50 %, de nouvelles sources d'eau potable ont été découvertes pour trois collectivités, et cinq nouvelles manifestations de volcans ont été découvertes. L'ECOEM a produit au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1990 146 feuilles d'inventaire de données géologiques nouvelles et mises à jour, des cartes de la géologie du Québec couvrant une superficie de 3455 km<sup>2</sup> au 1/15 840 et de 4582 km<sup>2</sup> au 1/50 000, des cartes de la géologie du Québec couvrant une superficie de 9028 km<sup>2</sup> au 1/50 000, et des données géochimiques sur des sédiments et des eaux lacustres couvrant 97 775 km<sup>2</sup>. En outre, de nouvelles données géophysiques ont été obtenues pour le champ magnétique vertical sur 11 451 km<sup>2</sup>, des valeurs du gradient magnétique vertical ont été obtenues sur 7602 km<sup>2</sup>, et 16 740 anomalies électromagnétiques ont été repérées.

## Mérites de la géochimie régionale

John Fortescue, aide au moment du Symposium sur les mines et les métaux de l'Ontario. Cette carte, sur les mines et les métaux de l'Ontario, a déjà mené à la mise en exploitation en 1980. Depuis, elle a produit plus de 2,6 millions de tonnes de minerai de zinc-cuivre-argent-plomb. Le projet ECOEM à cette mine a mené à l'identification de structures et d'entités géologiques minières de l'Inc., à écrire que les "résultats géochimiques régionaux" ont permis de publier par J. Fortescue nous ont poussés à faire l'acquisition par jalonnement d'une propriété dans la région de Batshawana. Son travail et celui d'autres professionnels géoscientifiques affectés au levé devaient être encouragés et financés d'avantage. Les petites entreprises utilisent de tels résultats pour faire l'acquisition de propriétés de minerai de sulfure massif volcanogénique (SMV) s'est avérée. La découverte d'autres gisements de SMV est essentielle au maintien du rôle de l'Ontario comme fournisseur mondial commun. apportant la stabilité économique à la collectivité d'ignace, mais aussi notre connaissance des gisements de minerai de sulfure massif volcanogénique (SMV) s'est avérée. La découverte d'autres gisements de SMV est essentielle au maintien du rôle de l'Ontario comme fournisseur mondial commun.

La mine Lyon Lake, une des dernières à être mise en valeur dans la région du lac Sturgeon depuis la découverte de gisements de métaux communs en 1969, a été mise en exploitation en 1980. Depuis, elle a produit plus de 2,6 millions de tonnes de minerai de zinc-cuivre-argent-plomb. Le projet ECOEM à cette mine a mené à l'identification de structures et d'entités géologiques minières de l'Inc., à écrire que les "résultats géochimiques régionaux" ont permis de publier par J. Fortescue nous ont poussés à faire l'acquisition par jalonnement d'une propriété dans la région de Batshawana. Son travail et celui d'autres professionnels géoscientifiques affectés au levé devaient être encouragés et financés d'avantage. Les petites entreprises utilisent de tels résultats pour faire l'acquisition de propriétés de minerai de sulfure massif volcanogénique (SMV) s'est avérée. La découverte d'autres gisements de SMV est essentielle au maintien du rôle de l'Ontario comme fournisseur mondial commun.

## Carte des ressources minérales potentielles



Inez Kettles, membre de la sous-section de géologie du quaternaire, explique les résultats de son étude sur la prospection des sédiments glaciaires à son collègue de la CGC, Rod Klassen.

Inez Kettles et Penny Henderson ont étudié et échantillonné des dépôts glaciaires sur une superficie de 4600 km<sup>2</sup> dans le cadre du projet ECOEM fédéral. "Métaux précieux dans les matériaux de transport glaciaires de l'arche Frontenac, l'Est de l'Ontario." L'échantillonnage et l'analyse détaillée ont permis de déterminer la composition des divers gisements du quaternaire. Tout en établissant le potentiel minéral, ces données sur la composition ont servi à évaluer la qualité des ressources en agrégats, les effets des précipitations acides et la concentration des éléments utiles dans l'établissement du potentiel minéral. L'interprétation de l'histoire glaciaire de la région a révélé que les eaux de fonte d'une masse de glace a déposé du sable et du gravier dans les lacs glaciaires à différents endroits le long de la rive du glacier. Ces dépôts approuvisionnent maintenant le marché local d'agrégats. On a noté que les anciens marbres précambriens plus denses ont mieux résisté à l'érosion glaciaire que les calcaires paléozoïques en plaques cassantes plus récents. Pendant que

les blocs de marbres étaient transportés par les glaciers sur des distances de l'ordre de 100 km, les calcaires paléozoïques étaient sur des distances au moins 70 fois plus grandes. La répartition des éléments traces dans les dépôts glaciaires serait représentative de la composition du socle sous-jacent. Les 700 échantillons prélevés et analysés (dosages de: Ag, As, Au, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Pt, U et Zn) au cours de cette étude ont révélé la présence de plusieurs associations d'éléments rocheux. Les marbres précambriens tirent plus de Zn que la moyenne, tandis que l'As, l'Au, la Cu, le Fe et le Hg sont concentrés dans une grande zone structurale, la zone de mylonite de Robertson Lake. Cette information révèle l'abondance naturelle dans la région de ces éléments par rapport aux autres changements futurs dus aux précipitations acides ou à d'autres phénomènes pourrout être mesurés. Dernier point mais non le moindre, les concentrations locales de certains éléments indiquent des zones de potentiel minéral dignes d'être prospectées.







## GSC Forum Views Global Environment

At its Current Activities Forum 1989 held January 16 - 18th, the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) hosted over 700 participants from across Canada to hear 25 talks and view 90 poster displays. Emphasis at this year's Forum was on recent geoscience investigations and global environmental issues.

Dr. M.J. Keen, of the GSC's Atlantic Geoscience Centre, opened the conference and introduced the Forum's theme with an illustrated talk, "Troubled Waters: Global Oceans, Global Change", concerning changes in the Earth's atmosphere and oceans. In addition to presentations on climatological and regional environmental changes occurring in the past and predictions for the future, the work of GSC personnel on subjects of special interest such as earthquakes and landslide hazards was presented. COMDA was represented at the Forum with three poster displays depicting geochemical research and mineral exploration achievements.

John Fortescue, a Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) research geochemist with the Ontario Geological Survey, presented the results of regional geochemical surveys in the Wawa and Batchawana areas. As part of the COMDA geoscience program, Fortescue and others have developed a fast, cost effective and reliable procedure for regional geochemical sampling based on lake-sediment cores. Regional and local geochemical information stored on computer disks allows geologists inter-

ested in mineral exploration, or in the amounts of metals in the environment, to observe the results of 9,000 years of sedimentation resulting from the decomposition of rocks in the vicinity of the lakes sampled.

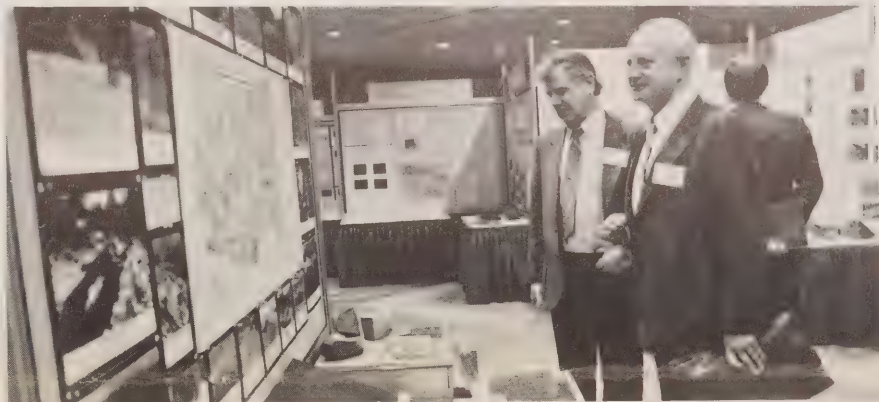
Feldspar, high purity limestones, and granite are at the focal point of efforts by MNDM geologists Christopher Marmont and colleagues. Their COMDA project explores and promotes industrial mineral and building stone potential in parts of Haliburton County and the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Nipissing. The focus is on economically extractable high purity limestones, dimension stone, and anorthosites with high feldspar content. Several areas with feldspar extraction potential have been identified. Some of the limestones investigated may someday be used as a neutralizing agent in

lakes and soils affected by acid rain. Several areas of good quality, highly patterned granitic dimension stone with few fractures and joints have been identified in the Parry Sound area.

Several COMDA projects are underway to determine rock types, structure, and mineral potential in the Beardmore-Geraldton region. These COMDA projects have helped individual prospec-

tors, and exploration companies in their pursuit of gold in the area. MNDM geologists John Mason and Gerry White also presented information about activity to the north around Marshall Lake and Fort Hope. Much of the exploration activity involves sampling glacial deposits for their gold content, an exploration method tested and proven in COMDA projects in the Beardmore-Geraldton area.

A new travelling display created by the Public Information subcommittee of COMDA presented COMDA information to Forum participants. The display contained issues of COMDA Review and other COMDA publications of interest. This display was also presented at Cobalt, Haileybury, Kirkland Lake, St. Catharines, Sudbury, Timmins and Toronto.



Dr. Peter Andrews (foreground), federal co-chairman of Ontario's and Newfoundland's mineral development agreements, examines one of the 36 COMDA displays at the recent Ontario Mines and Minerals Symposium.

## Ontario mines and minerals symposium sets record

Release of a Green Paper proposing changes to Ontario's mining laws highlighted the 1988 Ontario Mines and Minerals Symposium hosted December 12-14th by the Ontario Geological Survey and the Mineral Development and Lands Branch of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. A record attendance of 1146 industry, university and government representatives participated in the three-day symposium held at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre.

The symposium, enlarged from previous years, included a new forum on mineral development, which presented several overviews on topics affecting the minerals industry in Ontario. The Green Paper introduced by Mines Minister Sean Conway, begins the process to obtain a new Mining Act that will ensure the kind of regulatory and legislative environment that will encourage the ongoing development of our mineral resources, attract new investment in the min-

ing sector, and protect the interests of those who are concerned about the impact of mining on the environment and their communities.

The final two days of the symposium featured more than 40 presentations. Topics covered base metals, the mineral potential of northwestern Ontario, studies in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, the Ontario Geoscience Research Grant Program and a special half-day of talks on 11 COMDA projects.

More than 100 exhibits, including 36 highlighting COMDA activities, were displayed during the Symposium to showcase the field and research projects that were carried out in 1988. The Northern Ontario mining community was given an opportunity to see some of the same exhibits at the Mines and Minerals Division's Geoscience Seminars in Thunder Bay, February 7 and 8, and in Timmins, February 21 and 22, 1988.

## NEWS BRIEFS

### TIMMINS CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS COMDA

Highlights of several COMDA projects were presented to over 100 delegates at a conference on developing technologies related to mining and mineral processing. The two-day conference held at Timmins in November 1988 was sponsored by the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET) and the Ontario Mining Association.

Among the many presentations of great interest to those who work underground, were

papers and displays on ground control, surface crown pillars, backfilling, mining operations, and the mining environment. COMDA, under its Productivity and Technology Program, has assisted several projects between CANMET and the mining industry: a project to provide standardized computer program specifications for Ontario's mining industry, projects to improve the use of paste and dense backfills, and projects to better understand the buildup of stress and strain on rock masses during mining. Further information on

any of these projects may be obtained from Raymond Gaétan, CANMET, 555 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G1.

### MORE KNOWLEDGE FROM STORED SAMPLES

Geologists collect samples to provide a permanent, historical record on areas investigated and for analyses. Geological studies often occur in remote areas, and the samples collected may be difficult to replace and thus represent a considerable investment in time and money. Governments and universities devote consider-

able space for the cataloguing and storage of geological samples.

Each year many mineral explorationists examine drill core at the seven MNDM drill core libraries as an aid to their search for new mineral deposits. Both the Geological Survey of Canada and the Ontario Geological Survey maintain extensive collections of rock samples, chemical and other analyses, and thin-sections for reference.

The GSC's Exploration Geochemistry Subdivision also archives samples from its many

surveys. A COMDA project planned for 1989 will further analyze samples collected in northwestern Ontario during the late 1970s by an improved non-destructive method called Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA). When these samples were first collected they were analyzed for only a dozen elements, with INAA a total of 34 elements will be determined. This new data will be useful to those exploring for gold, platinum group elements and rare earths.



# ONTARIO MINERAL EXPLORATION INDICATORS 1986-1988

Mining Divisions	Claims Recorded			% change '87-'88	Assessment Work Recorded (in days of work)			% change '87-'88	
	1986	1987	1988		1986	1987	1988		
Kenora	4 041	5 211	3 358	36	142 645	276 661	443 544	60	Northwestern
Red Lake	3 803	4 512	2 286	49	189 633	261 741	457 501	75	
Patricia	7 815	5 540	2 400	57	429 481	691 582	556 155	20	
Thunder Bay	15 959	16 269	10 548	35	462 772	1 070 214	1 116 338	4	
Porcupine	17 889	8 934	6 252	30	717 522	807 277	573 160	29	Northeastern
Larder Lake	6 973	6 742	3 885	42	631 040	600 221	654 137	9	
Sudbury	1 191	5 777	893	85	49 820	77 041	304 792	296	
Sault Ste. Marie	2 149	4 880	6 131	26	131 163	350 321	513 862	47	
Southern Ontario	744	619	982	59	32 599	42 337	54 359	28	Southern
Totals	60 564	58 484	36 735	37	2 786 675	4 177 395	4 673 848	12	

## MINING DIVISIONS: ASSESSMENT WORK RECORDED (DAYS) - 1988

Work Type	Kenora	Red Lake	Patricia	Thunder Bay	Porcupine	Larder Lake	Sudbury	Sault Ste. Marie	Southern Ontario
Manual Labour	529	906	128	1 790	468	2 279	1 075	573	621
Diamond Drilling	119 947	175 600	179 235	291 549	129 191	209 276	21 303	133 386	17 643
Geophysical Surveys	267 990	215 301	279 066	633 285	349 284	333 274	255 824	301 089	24 345
Geochemical Surveys	3 630	5 923	4 184	16 932	1 900	4 971	2 149	8 480	1 453
Geological Surveys	16 957	42 666	66 974	77 032	22 340	34 998	8 746	22 630	2 284
Land Surveys	0	0	0	2 760	0	5 570	0	1 920	0
Rock Drills & Other Power Equipment	10 966	8 096	1 216	54 243	16 563	22 432	11 621	19 853	1 047
Essays, Mineralogical Studies	23 485	9 009	25 083	38 741	53 390	39 609	4 051	25 379	6 885
Core Specimens	40	0	269	8	24	492	0	552	81
Shaft Sinking	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	880	23	0	0
TOTALS (1988)	443 544	457 501	556 155	1 116 340	573 160	654 137	304 792	513 862	54 359
TOTALS (1987)	276 662	261 741	691 582	1 070 214	807 277	600 222	77 041	350 321	42 337
Northwestern				Northeastern				Southern	

COMDA Review is published periodically by the Canada-Ontario Mineral Development Agreement (COMDA) to keep Ontario's mining and minerals industry and the communities dependent upon it, as well as Ontario residents in general, informed of COMDA activities.

COMDA Review is distributed free of charge through the Communications Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, and the offices of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

The editorial board welcomes your comments and suggestions. Our mailing address is: 55 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 606, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M2. Telephone Toronto (416) 973-5816, or 1-800-387-0733 toll free.

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n.a. - not available  
r - revised  
p - preliminary

## MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO

		1987 <sup>r</sup>		1988 <sup>p</sup>	
	UNIT	VOLUME	\$ VALUE	VOLUME	\$ VALUE
METALS					
Antimony	kg	n.a.	n.a.	7 845	22 162
Bismuth	kg	n.a.	3 000	8 430	130 058
Cadmium	kg	759 707	3 826 827	796 650	15 008 886
Calcium	kg	497 676	5 601 343	n.a.	n.a.
Cobalt	kg	2 039 396	38 156 119	2 236 878	42 493 971
Copper	kg	282 915 225	677 316 530	256 628 600	824 034 435
Gold	kg	53 081	1 016 103 902	57 882	1 002 920 000
Iron Ore	tonne	3 235 542	150 728 243	2 927 065	n.a.
Lead	kg	5 863 110	6 459 043	2 267 700	2 267 700
Magnesium	kg	9 372 569	41 923 501	n.a.	n.a.
Nickel	kg	130 171 145	869 315 214	142 292 395	2 166 259 421
Platinum Group	kg	9 816	167 982 728	n.a.	n.a.
Selenium	kg	221 503	4 195 046	252 400	6 953 600
Silver	kg	438 048	135 101 668	386 000	95 583 000
Tellurium	kg	1 000	31 242	12 560	487 920
Uranium (U) & Yttrium	kg	4 943 376	582 899 687	4 621 000	526 394 000
Zinc	kg	282 396 761	341 821 572	333 234 800	548 837 700
Total Metals			\$4 041 462 665		\$5 543 441 543
NON-METALS					
Barite	tonne	n.a.	1 400 000	n.a.	1 475 000
Calcium Carbonate	tonne	n.a.	8 674 000	n.a.	n.a.
Gemstones	kg	n.a.	249 147	n.a.	137 000
Gypsum	tonne	1 468 215	16 546 704	1 458 800	19 712 000
Nepheline Syenite	tonne	506 415	20 663 688	542 083	23 410 715
Peat	tonne	2 480	325 651	n.a.	n.a.
Quartz	tonne	341 669	10 179 653	298 144	8 430 246
Salt	tonne	5 690 381	139 325 993	6 862 900	158 439 600
Soapstone, Talc, Pyrophyllite	tonne	n.a.	9 632 103	n.a.	11 870 200
Sulphur in smelter gas	tonne	476 035	44 737 467	540 697	44 146 962
Sulphur (S)	tonne	300	41 671	0	0
Other non-metals	tonne	n.a.	941 810	n.a.	n.a.
Total Non-Metals			\$252 717 887		\$270 736 252
FUELS					
Natural Gas	cu.m.	511 327 000	67 208 821	497 000 000	63 633 000
Petroleum (crude)	cu.m.	135 635	20 719 603	190 000	21 485 000
Total Fuels			\$87 928 424		\$85 118 000
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS					
Cement	tonne	5 431 706	419 712 720	5 440 750	449 025 100
Clay Products	tonne	n.a.	120 209 105	n.a.	122 203 000
Lime	tonne	1 601 095	108 485 627	1 660 000	114 374 000
Sand and Gravel	tonne	96 251 000	280 725 000	99 650 000	288 985 000
Dimension Stone	tonne	91 351	6 631 000	included with stone in 1988	
Stone	tonne	59 833 649	265 406 000	58 900 000	298 000 000
Total Structural Materials			\$1 201 169 452		\$1 272 587 100
GRAND TOTAL			\$5 583 278 428	\$7 171 883 000	

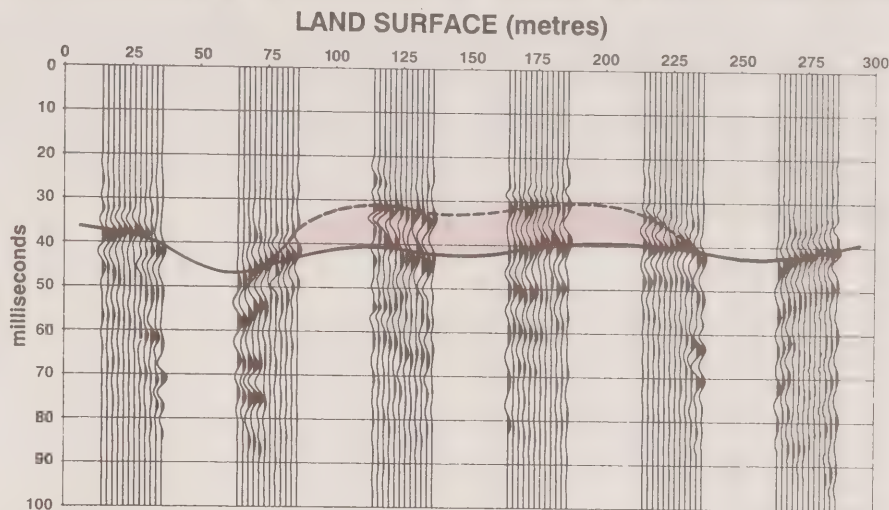


# Sand and gravel study uncovers new water sources

Increasing residential and municipal development in Eastern Ontario has increased the demand for groundwater and high quality sand and gravel. Open pitting of known sand and gravel deposits for constructing and maintaining roads, building homes and providing sewage systems has led to an apparent scarcity of these materials.

Suburban development has also increased the demand for water. Many local water sources (aquifers) have been contaminated or are being used to capacity. In some areas, bedrock aquifers have insufficient yields or poor quality due to the presence of naturally occurring sulphur, iron or salts to which newer residents are unaccustomed. The lack of adequate supplies of good water can be overcome if high yielding aquifers contained within buried sand and gravel deposits can be located nearby.

The purpose of a study by COMDA researchers George Gorrell and Lloyd Thompson, was to provide a detailed analysis of buried sand and gravel features in Eastern Ontario. The means of discovering the true extent of the buried features was to approach the problem from the "inside out".



Seismic profile near Embrun, Ontario showing buried gravel channel (shaded area) on bedrock (solid line).

This involved detailed investigation of the internal pattern and arrangement of sediment in exposed features. This allowed interpretation of the type of feature, the manner of its deposition, and if by water, how fast the current was. These observations indicated a variety of processes were involved in their formation.

By classifying those portions of the features deposited in a similar manner into groups called "lithofacies assemblages", a geologic model based on the mechanics of

deposition was created. The geologic model helps in predicting the distribution of the feature.

In many areas, only material deposited far away from its source is exposed at the surface. For example, features associated with glacial rivers were observed southeast of the village of Vars and within portions of Pancake Hill near West Huntingdon. However, the geologic model which had been developed for this type of feature indicated that glacial river (glaciofluvial) deposits should exist

and allowed predictions of possible locations of buried glaciofluvial features. At the predicted sites, sand and gravel features buried under thick layers of clay and glacial moraine were either confirmed or disproved by a special seismic reflection survey. The normally used seismic refraction method does not detect buried sand and gravel under these conditions.

In the seismic reflection method, a pulse of energy sent through the ground is reflected from subsurface layers to receivers sta-

tioned on the surface. Depths to the layers is determined by the time taken for the energy pulses (sound waves) to reach the receivers. Measuring the velocity of the sound waves travelling through the layers identifies the type of material in the layers. This COMDA project involved testing relatively shallow depths (15 to 70 metres).

A special computer-aided portable seismograph was used to record all aspects of the seismic data obtained from the subsurface features on diskette. Development of a computer program allowed processing and plotting of the 12-channel seismic reflection records. The computer program included all the corrections and interpretation procedures normally applied to seismic methods used in petroleum exploration.

In addition to locating buried gravel deposits, this COMDA study also indicated that lithofacies assemblages could be used to determine where it was most likely to find concrete sand, blending sand and other desirable sands. This COMDA project, by locating buried aquifers, helped find a new replacement source of water for the communities of Chesterville, Crysler and Vars.

## Geochemistry Survey Results "Spectacular"

"Really quite spectacular", stated Gerhardt Meyer, MNDM Resident Geologist for the Kirkland Lake district, describing the impact of the COMDA funded reconnaissance lake-sediment and lake water geochemical survey in his area. Meyer noted that the data revealed several previously undocumented anomalies which warrant further investigation. These included a silver anomaly in Bayly Township and some interesting base metal-silver associations in the Cobalt area. MNDM resident and staff geologists in the Timmins, Kirkland Lake and Cobalt districts all reported increased staking activity in the anomalous areas shown in the GSC's Open Files 1639 and 1640.

The COMDA funded reconnaissance geochemical investigations have covered approximately 130 600 km<sup>2</sup> in north central Ontario, more than the 122 000 km<sup>2</sup> of all

previous GSC reconnaissance geochemical surveys in Ontario. Don Hornbrook, Peter Friske and staff of the Exploration Geochemistry Subdivision of the GSC coordinated the surveys that sampled some 10 500 lakes over three field seasons. Surveys are performed using helicopters, and with favorable weather and suitable lake bottom conditions, a crew can safely collect between 13 and 15 samples in an hour.

Samples are collected from the centre of selected lakes or ponds using a heavily weighted coring apparatus. While one crewmember takes a water sample and records lake depth and other information, another pulls the sampling device to the surface with a specially designed winch. The sampling apparatus is designed to wash away the top 10 to 15 cm of sediment, thus reducing the chance of sample contamination by industrial or domestic sources. A



GSC geochemists Don Hornbrook (left) and Peter Friske review one of the geochemical maps produced under COMDA.

good sample consists of about a kilogram of gelatinous lake sediment, which after drying in the field, is shipped to Ottawa for processing.

Water samples are analyzed for fluorine, uranium, calcium, magnesium, pH and alkalinity. Lake-sediment samples are analyzed for zinc, copper, lead, nickel, cobalt, silver, manganese, arsenic, molybdenum, iron, mercury, gold, uranium, fluorine, vanadium, cad-

mium, antimony and loss on ignition. Presentation of the data is designed to incorporate a large amount of geochemical data with explanatory notes into a single manageable package that aids interpretation by individual prospectors and exploration companies. This new format, devised and first issued by the GSC in 1988, has been well received by prospectors and companies throughout Canada. The

data is also available in digital form on 5-1/4 inch floppy disks.

Data for a wide range of elements are contained within geochemical Open File reports. In the COMDA projects thus far, gold and its pathfinders have been the elements of primary concern to prospectors. However, because of the recent interest in platinum group elements (PGEs), the GSC has conducted a number of detailed lake sediment surveys around known PGE occurrences in north-west Ontario aimed at developing and refining both sampling and analytical procedures for PGE exploration in the province. Concern over dwindling base metal reserves in Canada is resulting in increased use of the zinc, copper, lead, cobalt and nickel data, while water data and toxic element distribution (mercury, lead, cadmium, etc.) are employed in environmental studies. These surveys and others are building a geochemical database that will prove invaluable to the exploration and mining industry of Ontario.

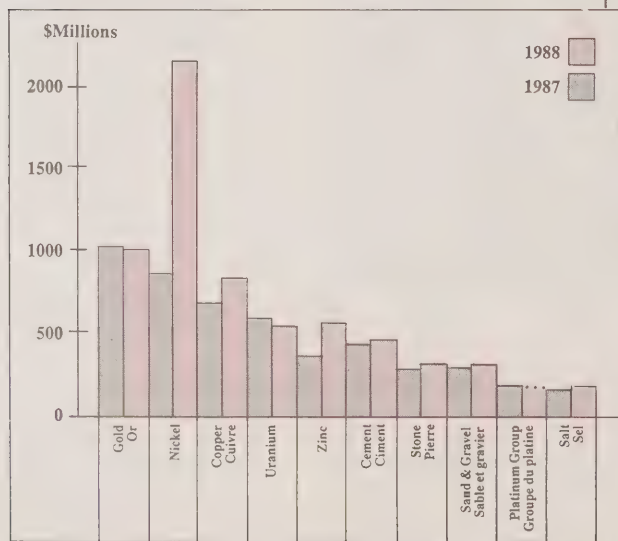


Ontario is Canada's largest producer of non-fuel minerals. As the map and graphs show, Ontario's 1988 mineral production, valued at 7.2 billion, overshadowed that of all other provinces and regions of Canada. More than three-quarters of this value is derived from metal mining, with an additional one-fifth from mining structural materials.

L'Ontario est le premier producteur canadien de produits minéraux non énergétiques. Comme l'indiquent la carte et les graphiques, la production minière de l'Ontario en 1988 est évaluée à 7,2 milliards de dollars, très loin devant toutes les autres provinces et régions du pays. Plus de 75 % de cette valeur provient des minerais métalliques et 20 % de l'extraction de produits de carrière.

## LEGEND/LÉGENDE

Ag	—	silver ( <i>argent</i> )	Ni	—	nickel
Au	—	gold ( <i>or</i> )	Pb	—	lead ( <i>plomb</i> )
ba	—	barite	peat	—	( <i>tourbe</i> )
C	—	graphite	Pt	—	platinum metals ( <i>groupe du platine</i> )
Ca	—	calcium	S	—	sulphur ( <i>soufre</i> )
cal	—	calcite	salt	—	( <i>sel</i> )
Cd	—	cadmium	Se	—	selenium ( <i>sélénium</i> )
Co	—	cobalt	sh	—	shale ( <i>schiste</i> )
Cu	—	copper ( <i>cuivre</i> )	si	—	silica ( <i>silice</i> )
Fe	—	iron ( <i>fer</i> )	Sn	—	tin ( <i>étain</i> )
gem	—	gemstones ( <i>Pierres précieuses</i> )	st	—	stone ( <i>Pierre</i> )
gyp	—	gypsum ( <i>gypse</i> )	talc	—	( <i>talc</i> )
ka	—	kaolin	Te	—	tellurium
Mg	—	magnesium ( <i>magnésium</i> )	U	—	uranium
ne	—	nepheline syenite ( <i>néphéline syénite</i> )	Y	—	yttrium
			Zn	—	zinc



### Ontario's Top Ten Mined Products 1987-1988

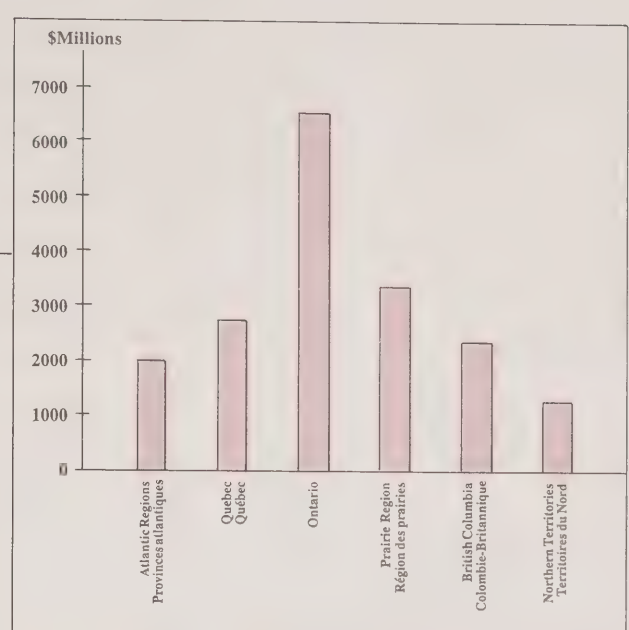
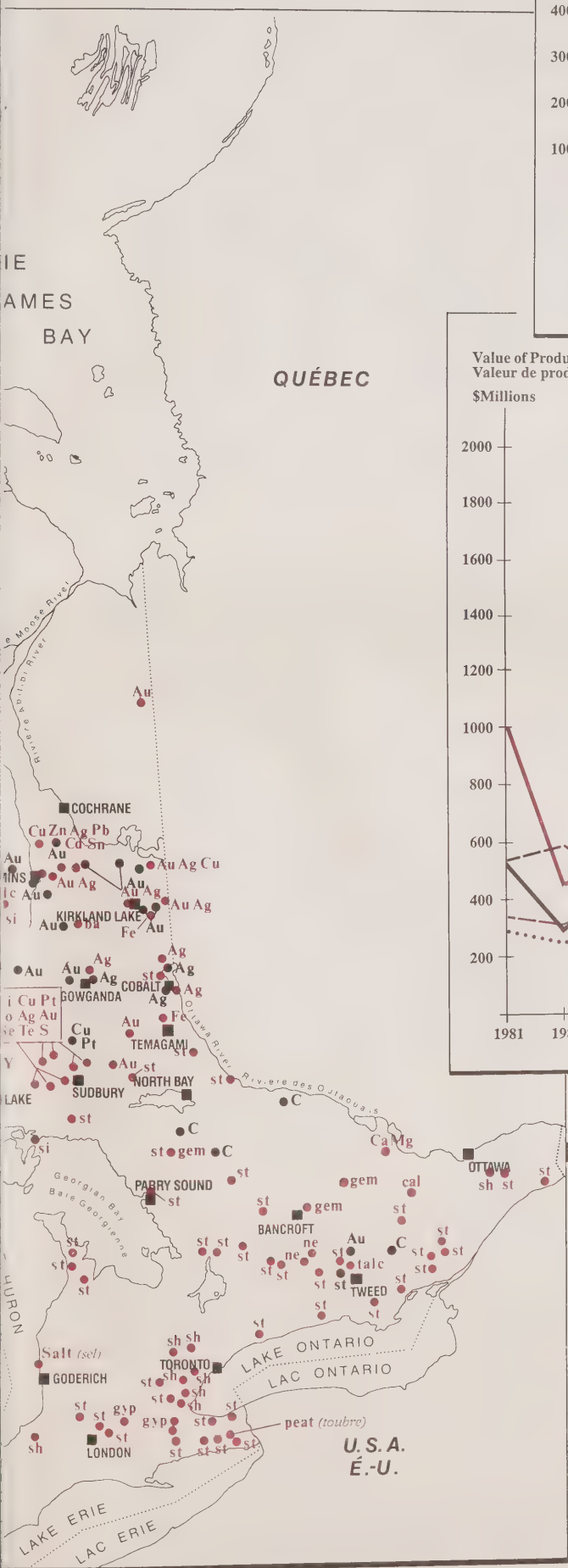
### Les dix premiers produits exploités de l'Ontario 1987 à 1988

Most of Ontario's top ten mineral products increased in value last year. For the first time, nickel production exceeded \$2 billion in value. Gold, even with lower prices, continued to exceed \$1 billion in value.

La valeur de la plupart des dix premiers minéraux de l'Ontario a augmenté l'année dernière. Pour la première fois, la production de nickel a dépassé deux milliards de dollars. Malgré des prix plus bas, la production d'or a continué à dépasser un milliard de dollars.





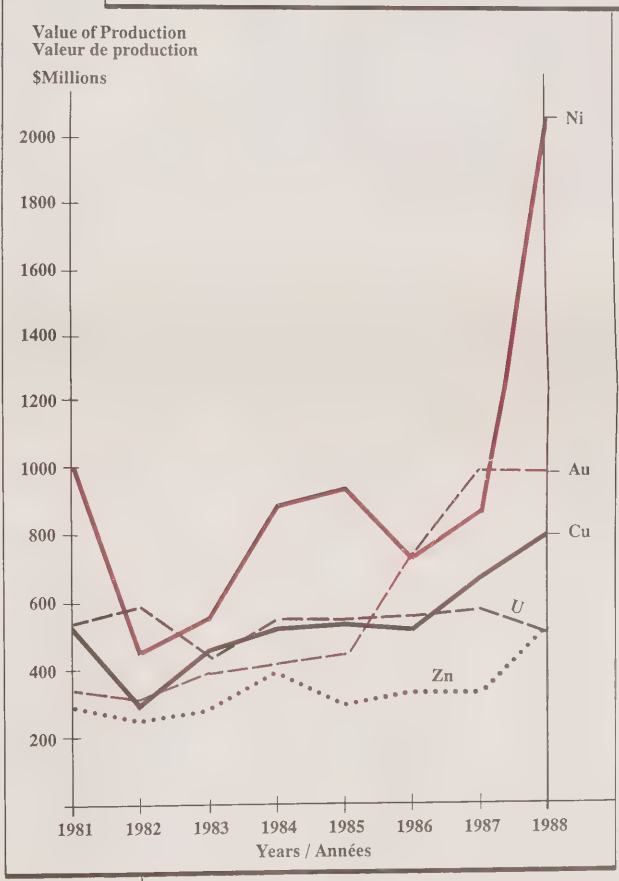


**Canada Non-Fuel Mineral Production**  
(excluding value of fuels and uranium)  
**1988**

**Production de minéraux non énergétiques du Canada**  
(à l'exception de la valeur des combustibles et de l'uranium)  
**1988**

In 1988, Ontario maintained its position as Canada's premier producer of non-fuel minerals with production twice the value of any other province.

En 1988, l'Ontario est resté le plus grand producteur de minéraux non énergétiques en accusant une production d'une valeur deux fois plus grande que celle des autres provinces.



**Ontario's Top Five Metals 1981-1988**

**Les cinq premiers métaux de l'Ontario 1981-1988**

The effects of opening Ontario gold mines over the last three years, the impact of the 1982 economic recession on Sudbury's copper-nickel production and the increase in the price of nickel during 1988 are easily seen.

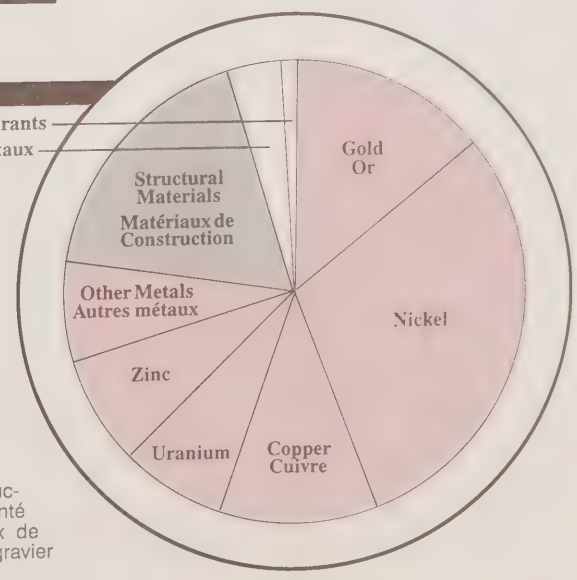
Les répercussions de la découverte de gisements d'or dans la province pendant les trois dernières années, et de la récession économique de 1982 sur la production de cuivre et de nickel à Sudbury, et la hausse du prix du nickel pendant 1988 sont clairement indiquées sur le tableau.

**Ontario's 1988 Mineral Production**

**Production ontarienne de minéraux en 1988**

More than three-quarters of the value of Ontario's mineral production is derived from mining metals. Structural materials (cement, clay, lime, sand, gravel and stone) account for an additional 18 per cent.

Plus de trois-quarts de la valeur de la production des minéraux de l'Ontario est représenté par les métaux exploités. Les matériaux de construction (ciment, argile, chaux, sable, gravier et pierre) constituent 18 p. cent de plus.





**SURFACE TERRESTRE (mètres)**

[illegible]

Dans beaucoup de régions, seulement les matériaux déposés très loin de leur source sont exposés. Par exemple, les traits associés à des cours d'eau pro-glaciaires sont observés au sud-est du village de Vars et dans certaines parties de Pancake Hill, près de West Huntington. Cependant, le matériel géologique mis au point pour ce type de trait indiquait qu'il devait y avoir des alluvions fluvioglaciales et

Le même "de l'intérieur", il fallait procéder à l'étude détaillée de la configuration et de l'arrangement interne des sédiments ignorés dans des formations exposées. Cela permettait de trouver le type de formation, la manière dont le dépôt s'était constitué et, si l'y avait de l'eau, quel en était le débit. Les observations obtenues ont montré que beaucoup d'un de mécanismes entrent en jeu dans la formation de ces dépôts. En classant les éléments des formations qui se sont constitués sur les mêmes conditions, on a pu en tirer des conclusions sur les "assemblages lithologiques", il a été possible de

Le développement est-  
dense et municipal accu-  
dans la partie est de l'Ontario  
a fait accroître la demande  
en eau souterraine et en sa-  
ble et gravier de bonne quali-  
té. L'exploitation à ciel ouvert  
de dépôts connus de sable  
et de gravier pour la construc-  
tion et l'entretien des routes,  
pour la construction des mai-  
sons et pour les réseaux x d'é-  
lectricité a conduit  
apparemment à une rareté  
de ces matériaux.

Le développement des  
banlieues a également fait  
accroître la demande d'eau.  
Beaucoup de sources lo-  
cales d'eau (des acquifères)  
ont été contaminées ou sont  
exploitées à pleine capacité.  
Dans certaines régions, les  
aquifères situés dans la  
roche en place ont un rende-  
ment insuffisant ou sont de  
mauvaise qualité, à cause de  
la présence naturelle de sou-  
fre, de fer ou de sels qui don-  
nent à l'eau un goût auquel  
les nouveaux habitants ne  
sont pas habitués. L'insuffi-  
sance de réserves adé-  
quantes peut être  
régulée si on ne peut trouver des  
aquifères ayant un bon rende-  
ment dans les formations en-  
joûtes de sable et de gravier  
à proximité des centres.

Les chercheurs de l'En-  
vironnement, George Gorelli et Lloyd  
Compton, s'étaient donnés  
pour objectif de faire une  
analyse détaillée des forma-  
tions enroules de sable et  
de gravier dans l'est de  
l'Ontario. Afin de mesurer  
l'étendue véritable des forma-  
tions enroules, ils avaient de-  
cidé de s'attaquer au pro-  
blème de la façon suivante:

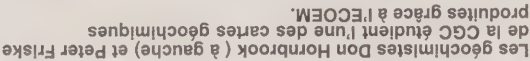
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couverts lors de tous les prélèvements relevés géochimiques de reconnaissance de la CCG en Ontario. Don Horbrook, Peter Fiske et le personnel de la subdivision de la géochimie exploratoire, CCG, ont coordonné les relevés qui ont permis d'échantillonner environ 10 500 lacs en trois campagnes sur le territoire. Les relevés sont faits à partir d'hélicoptères. Lors-que les conditions météorologiques sont favorables et que le fond du lac s'y prête, une équipe peut prélever en toute sécurité 1 à 15 échantillons en une heure.

Une fois l'hélicoptère posé au centre d'un lac ou d'un étang déjà choisis, un dispositif d'échantillonnage lesté et ayant la forme d'un tuyau est plongé sous l'eau. Il peut alors prélever une quantité suffisante d'eau et d'algues et autres organismes, un autre remonte l'échantillonneur à la surface à l'aide d'un treuil conçu à cette fin. L'échantillonneur est conçu de telle sorte que les premiers 10 à 15 cm de sédiments sont évacués, ce qui empêche les risques de contamination de l'échantillon par des sources industrielles ou

"Tout à fait spectaculaire", C'est ainsi que Gerhardt Meyer, géologue résident du MIDAM pour le district de Kirkland Lake décrit l'onde de choc provoquée par la parution du relevé géochimique de reconnaissance de plans d'eau et de sédiments lacustres de son district; c'est la CGC qui a fait paraître ce rapport des travaux subventionnés par l'Entente. M. Meyer fait remarquer que le relevé a permis de découvrir plusieurs anomalies qui étaient passées inaperçues jusqu'à maintenant et qui méritaient d'être prospectées davantage; il pense notamment à une anomalie d'argent dans le township de Bayly et à quelques associations très prometteuses de métaux de base et d'argent dans la région de Cobalt. Les géologues de Cobalt, les géologues résidents et internes du MIDAM des districts de Timmins, Kirkland Lake et Cobalt ont tous rapporté une recrudescence du jalonement dans les secteurs d'anomalous décrits dans les dossiers publics 1639 et 1640 de la GC pour 1988.

L'Entente a subventionné des travaux d'exploration géochimique de reconnaissance qui ont couvert environ 130 km<sup>2</sup> dans la partie centre-nord de l'Ontario, soit cent que les 122 000 km<sup>2</sup>



Les résultats concernant un nombre important d'éléments paraissent dans la sériedes documents de géochimie accessibles au public. Pratiquement depuis que l'Entente est en vigueur, l'or et ses valeurs associées ont été les éléments qui ont le plus intéressé les prospecteurs. Cependant, suite à l'intérêt récent pour les éléments du groupe du platine (EGP), la Commission a effectué un certain nombre de relevés détaillés de sédiments lacustres dans ses secteurs de vennes communes de l'EGP dans le nord-ouest de l'Ontario, ceci afin de développer et de raffiner les procédures d'échantillonnage et d'analyse liées à la production des EGP dans cette province. L'inquiétude devant la diminution des réserves en métaux communs du Canada a conduit à une exploitation accrue des données sur le zinc, le cuivre, le plomb, le cobalt et le nickel alors que les données sur l'uranium (mercure, platine, cadmium, etc.) sont appliquées à des études écologiques.

En outre, ces relevés conduisent à la constitution d'un bas de données géochimiques dont l'utilité pour l'industrie minière et de l'extraction en Ontario sera évaluée à long terme.



FACTEURS D'EXPLORATION MINÉRALE DE L'ONTARIO 1986-1988

Division des mines	Concessions minières		% de chang.		Journées de travail		% de change.	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
Kenora	4 041	5 211	3 358	36	142 645	276 661	443 544	60
Red Lake	3 803	2 286	57	35	429 481	691 582	556 155	74
Patricia	7 815	2 400	982	59	32 599	42 337	54 359	28
Thunder Bay	15 959	16 269	10 548	37	2 786 675	4 177 395	4 673 848	12
Porcupine	17 889	8 934	6 252	30	717 522	807 277	573 160	29
Larder Lake	6 973	6 742	3 885	42	631 040	600 221	654 137	29
Sudbury	1 191	5 777	893	85	131 163	350 321	304 792	47
Sault-St-Marie	2 149	4 880	6 131	26	49 820	77 041	513 862	296
Ontario du Sud	744	619	982	59	32 599	42 337	54 359	28
Totaux	60 564	58 484	36 735	37	2 786 675	4 177 395	4 673 848	12

DIVISION DES MINES: JOURNÉES DE TRAVAIL D'ÉVALUATION - 1988

Genre du travail	Kenora		Red Lake		Patricia		Thunder Bay		Larder Lake		Sudbury		Sault-St-Marie		Ontario du Sud	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
Travail manuel	529	906	128	1 790	468	2 279	2 279	1 075	573	1 075	573	1 075	573	1 075	621	17 643
Forage au diamant	119 947	175 600	279 066	633 285	349 284	333 274	209 276	21 303	133 386	133 386	301 089	24 345	1 453	2 284	2 284	2 284
Levés géophysiques	267 990	215 301	4 184	16 932	1 900	4 971	2 149	8 480	2 149	8 480	2 149	8 480	2 149	8 480	2 149	8 480
Levés géochimiques	3 630	42 666	66 974	77 032	22 340	34 998	8 746	22 630	8 746	22 630	1 920	19 853	1 047	6 885	1 047	6 885
Levés de terrains	16 957	42 666	66 974	77 032	22 340	34 998	8 746	22 630	8 746	22 630	1 920	19 853	1 047	6 885	1 047	6 885
Essais, études minéralogiques	10 966	8 096	25 083	38 741	53 390	39 609	4 051	25 379	4 051	25 379	552	552	552	552	552	552
Carottage	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aménagement de puits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (1986)	443 544	457 501	556 155	1 116 340	573 160	654 137	600 222	304 792	513 862	513 862	350 321	42 337	54 359	42 337	54 359	42 337
TOTAL (1987)	276 622	261 741	691 582	1 070 214	807 277	600 222	304 792	513 862	513 862	513 862	350 321	42 337	54 359	42 337	54 359	42 337

LA PRODUCTION MINÉRALE EN ONTARIO

UNITÉ	1987		1988 <sup>P</sup>	
	VALEUR \$	VOLUME	VALEUR \$	VOLUME
MINÉRAUX MÉTALLIQUES				
Totaux des minéraux métalliques	4 041 462 665\$	5 543 441 543\$	5 583 278 428\$	7 171 883 000\$
Antimoine	n.a.	22 162	n.a.	1 475 000
Bismuth	n.a.	15 008 886	n.a.	1 37 000
Cadmium	497 676	3 826 827	n.a.	1 475 000
Calcium	2 039 396	38 158 119	1 458 800	19 712 000
Cobalt	38 158 119	677 316 530	1 458 800	19 712 000
Cuivre	282 915 225	677 316 530	1 458 800	19 712 000
Minéral de fer	53 081	1 016 103 902	1 458 800	19 712 000
Plomb	3 235 542	150 728 243	1 458 800	19 712 000
Magnésium	5 863 110	6 459 043	1 458 800	19 712 000
Nickel	9 372 569	41 923 501	1 458 800	19 712 000
Groupe du platine	130 171 145	869 315 214	1 458 800	19 712 000
Sélénium	9 816	167 982 728	1 458 800	19 712 000
Argent	221 503	4 195 046	1 458 800	19 712 000
Tellurium	438 048	135 101 668	1 458 800	19 712 000
Lithium (Li) & Yttrium	4 943 376	582 899 687	1 458 800	19 712 000
Zinc	282 396 761	341 821 572	1 458 800	19 712 000
MINÉRAUX NON MÉTALLIQUES				
Totaux des minéraux non métalliques	252 717 887\$	270 736 252\$	87 928 424\$	85 118 000\$
Barite	n.a.	1 400 000	n.a.	1 475 000
Calcite	n.a.	8 674 000	n.a.	1 475 000
Gémmes	n.a.	249 147	n.a.	1 475 000
Gypse	1 468 215	16 546 704	1 458 800	19 712 000
Néphéline Syénite	506 415	20 663 688	1 458 800	19 712 000
Tourbe	2 480	325 651	n.a.	542 083
Quartz	341 669	10 179 653	n.a.	542 083
Sel	5 690 381	139 325 993	6 862 900	8 439 600
Stéatite, Taic, Pyrophyllite	476 035	44 737 467	6 862 900	8 439 600
Soufre des gaz de fonderie	n.a.	9 632 103	n.a.	11 870 200
Soufre (S)	476 035	44 737 467	540 697	44 146 962
Autres minéraux non métalliques	n.a.	941 810	n.a.	0
COMBUSTIBLES				
Totaux des combustibles	511 327 000	67 208 821	87 928 424\$	85 118 000\$
Gaz naturel	511 327 000	67 208 821	87 928 424\$	85 118 000\$
Pétrole(brut)	135 635	20 719 603	190 000	21 485 000
MATÉRIAUX DE CONSTRUCTION				
Totaux des matériaux de construction	5 431 706	419 712 720	5 440 750	449 025 100
Ciment	n.a.	120 209 105	n.a.	122 203 000
Produits argileux	n.a.	108 485 627	n.a.	114 374 000
Craux	96 251 000	280 725 000	99 650 000	288 985 000
Sable et gravier	91 351	6 631 000	58 900 000	298 000 000
Pierre à bâtir	59 833 649	265 406 000	58 900 000	298 000 000
Pierre	n.a.	6 631 000	n.a.	6 631 000
GRAND TOTAL				
Totaux	5 583 278 428\$	1 201 169 452\$	5 583 278 428\$	7 171 883 000\$

L'Entente Canada-Ontario sur l'exploitation minière (ECOE) publie périodiquement la Revue ECOEM pour informer de ses activités tous les Ontariens et sur tout l'industrie ontarienne des mines et des minéraux ainsi que les localités qui dépendent économiquement de cette industrie. La Revue ECOEM est diffusée gratuitement par les bureaux de la Division des mines et minéraux et par les bureaux du développement dans le Nord, en Ontario. Le conseil de rédaction sollicite vos remarques et vos idées. Adresse postale: 55, avenue St-Clair est, pièce 606, Toronto (Ontario), M4T 1M2. Téléphone à Toronto: (416) 973-5816 ou 1-800-387-0733 sans frais. Pour plus de renseignements sur les articles paraissant dans la Revue ECOEM ou sur tout projet d'ECOE, adressez-vous aux coscriteurs: Robert McKnight, Commission géologique de l'Ontario, Ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines, Pièce 1125, 77, rue Grenville, Toronto (Ontario), M7A 1W4. (416) 965-1546 Valérie Fell

Secteur de la politique minière

Energie, Mines et Ressources Canada

580, rue Booth

OTTAWA (Ontario)

K1A 0E4

(613) 995-6760

Source: Direction du développement des minéraux et des terrains miniers, MNDM

Février 1989





## Forum CGC - vues sur l'environnement mondial

À son forum 1989, tenu du 16 au 18 janvier, la Commission géologique du Canada (CGC) a accueilli 700 participants venus de partout au pays pour entendre 25 conférences et voir 90 présentations sur affiliches. Cette année, l'accent a été mis sur les enquêtes géoscientifiques relatives et les questions qui se rapportent à l'environnement mondial.

M. M.J. Keen, du Centre géoscientifique de l'Atlantique, CGC, a ouvert la conférence et présenté le thème du forum lors d'une allocution illustrée, "En eaux troubles : l'Océan mondial, changement climatique, qui portait de l'atmosphère et les océans. En plus des présentations portant sur les transformations climatiques et les transformations du milieu au niveau régional, qui se sont déjà produites comme celles prévues, les travaux du personnel de la Commission sur des sujets d'intérêt spécial comme les secousses sismiques et les risques de glissements de terrain ont été présentés. Le groupe de l'Entente Canada-Ontario sur l'exploration minière (ECOEM) avait trois présentations sur affiliches qui décrivaient la recherche géochimique et l'exploration minière faites par ce groupe.

John Fortescue, un géochimiste en recherche du ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines qui est au service de la Commission géologique de l'Ontario, renseignait les intéressés sur les relevés géochimiques régionaux faits dans la région de Wawa et dans celle de Batchawana. Dans le cadre du programme géoscientifique de l'Entente, M. Fortescue et d'autres ont mis au point une méthode rapide, peu coûteuse et fiable d'échantillonnage géochimique au niveau régional à partir de carottes de sédiments lacustres. Avec les renseignements géochimiques régionaux et locaux emmagasinés sur disque magnétique, les géologues intéressés à l'exploration minière ou à la teneur des

Le dépôt d'un Livre Vert proposant des changements importants de l'Ontario aux lois minières de l'Ontario a été fait saillant du colloque 1988 sur les mines et minéraux de l'Ontario. Ce colloque, tenu du 12 au 14 décembre, a été organisé par la Commission géologique de l'Ontario et la Direction des terres et de la mise en valeur minière, ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines. Un nombre record de 146 représentants du secteur industriel, du secteur universitaire et du secteur gouvernemental ont participé à ce colloque de trois jours au Centre.

Le colloque, beaucoup plus important qu'il ne l'était par les années passées, comportait un nouveau forum sur la mise en valeur minière où on a présenté plusieurs vues d'ensemble de questions intéressant l'industrie minière de l'Ontario. Le Livre Vert, déposé par le ministre des Mines, l'Honorable Sean Conway, est une première étape d'une démarche menant à l'adoption d'une nouvelle loi minière qui devrait créer un cadre législatif et réglementaire favorable à la mise en valeur souterraine de nos ressources minières, devrait attirer de nouveaux investissements dans le secteur minier et de

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La région de l'Entente Canada-Ontario sur l'exploration minière (ECOEM) a été présentée par le ministre des Mines, l'Honorable Sean Conway, lors d'une allocution illustrée, "En eaux troubles : l'Océan mondial, changement climatique, qui portait de l'atmosphère et les océans. En plus des présentations portant sur les transformations climatiques et les transformations du milieu au niveau régional, qui se sont déjà produites comme celles prévues, les travaux du personnel de la Commission sur des sujets d'intérêt spécial comme les secousses sismiques et les risques de glissements de terrain ont été présentés. Le groupe de l'Entente Canada-Ontario sur l'exploration minière (ECOEM) avait trois présentations sur affiliches qui décrivaient la recherche géochimique et l'exploration minière faites par ce groupe.

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M. Peter Andrews (au premier plan), coprésident fédéral de l'Entente Canada - Ontario sur l'exploration minière (ECOEM) et de l'Entente Canada - Terre-Neuve sur l'exploration minière, examine l'un des 36 panneaux de l'ECOEM au récent colloque de l'Entente Canada - Ontario sur les mines et minéraux.

Plus d'une centaine de présentations, notamment 36 qui portaient sur les activités de l'Entente, ont été faites au cours du colloque et portaient sur les programmes de recherche et de travaux sur le terrain qui ont été faits en 1988. La communauté minière du nord de l'Ontario a été l'occasion de voir certains des mêmes présentations que celles de la Division des mines et minéraux à Thunder Bay les 7 et 8 février ainsi qu'à Timmins les 21 et 22 février 1988.

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## EN BREF

### L'ECOEM EN VEDETTE

Les points saillants de plusieurs projets de l'ECOEM ont été présentés d'une conférence sur les technologies de développement liées au traitement des mines et minéraux. La conférence, qui a duré deux jours et tenue à Timmins en novembre 1988, était parrainée par le Centre canadien d'énergie (CANMET) et l'Ontario Mining Association.

Parmi les nombreux exposés qui ont été présentés pendant l'extraction, l'ECOEM a été l'occasion de présenter des projets de l'ECOEM. Les points saillants de plusieurs projets de l'ECOEM ont été présentés d'une conférence sur les technologies de développement liées au traitement des mines et minéraux. La conférence, qui a duré deux jours et tenue à Timmins en novembre 1988, était parrainée par le Centre canadien d'énergie (CANMET) et l'Ontario Mining Association.

### LES ÉCHANTILLONS CONSERVÉS LIVRENT DES NOUVEAUX SECRETS

Il y a longtemps que les géologues recueillent des échantillons qui leur servent à préparer des rapports sur les régions prospectées et qui peuvent servir à des analyses ultérieures. Comme les études géologiques se déroulent souvent dans des régions éloignées, ces échantillons sont difficilement remplaçables et ne cessent d'être une source précieuse de renseignements.

Poussés par leur recherche d'indices de gisements minéraux, beaucoup de prospecteurs minières se rendent chaque année à une ou l'autre des sept carothèques du MDNM. La Commission géologique du Canada, ainsi que celle de l'Ontario ont de très vastes collections d'échantillons de roches, leurs résultats d'analyses et des coupes minces pour examen, le cas échéant.

La subdivision de la géochimie exploratoire, CGC, a également en sa possession des échantillons de roches, leurs résultats d'analyses et des coupes minces pour examen, le cas échéant.









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